

## evidence ecutions g British cenaries

MPs yesterday that a tragic  
urred among British mercena-  
d he promised a fuller state-  
e reports of executions. In  
estern-backed Unita forces  
f their capital Huambo to the

## son confirms c incidents'

Britain to help in the battle  
against the Soviet and Cuban  
backed Popular Movement  
(MPLA) implies that the  
British Government is taking  
sides.

Mr Wilson's statement today  
is expected to deal with his  
and the possibility of legal ac-  
tion to prevent the departure  
of further mercenary contin-  
gents.

In the Commons yesterday,  
he also told Mr Gwynn  
Roberts, Labour MP for Can-  
nock, that he hoped the figures  
for those executed were ex-  
aggerated, but he doubted  
that they were. There was still  
some argument over how they  
had been killed.

Mr Roberts urged the  
Government to examine the  
question of the mercenaries and  
the impression created by there  
being such numbers of these  
men in Angola.

Mr Maudling, Opposition  
spokesman on Foreign Affairs,  
said this was clearly a bloody  
business and would not  
commitment until after Mr Wilson's  
statement today.

Mr Ennals, Minister of State  
for Foreign and Commonwealth



Mr John Banks at his press conference in London. Split in SAS

Affairs, winding up a debate on  
foreign policy and morality,  
later described the British  
mercenaries as "foolhardy." By  
their irresponsible action, these  
men were not only acting  
against Britain's interests but  
were bringing more suffering to  
the people of Angola, he said.

The presence of unauthorized  
mercenaries on one side gave  
supporters of the other a  
spurious justification for their  
own intervention. The Govern-  
ment, he said, condemned all  
forms of intervention and called  
for an end to the fighting and  
for a political solution.

Later this week Mr Callaghan,  
the Foreign Secretary, is due  
to meet Mr Nguza, the new  
Zaire Foreign Minister, for talks  
about Angola.

One man who said he had  
been fighting in Angola for  
four months confirmed yester-  
day that he had seen Britons  
killed, but denied that the

court martial organized by the  
new commander of the British  
forces.

There were also reports that  
Mr David Smith, aged 17, of  
Leiston, Suffolk, was among  
the mercenaries executed. He  
joined the soldiers claiming  
that his age was 23 and that  
he had military experience,  
according to the mercenaries' organizers.

Anxious relatives of other  
mercenaries have been told by  
the Foreign Office that  
casualty lists may be available  
within the next two days.

At a press conference in  
London yesterday Mr John  
Banks, who recruited the men  
for Security Advisory Services  
(SAS), said "Colonel Callan"  
was a brilliant soldier but a  
silly disciplinarian. He him-  
self had seen the man kill an  
Angolan soldier for rape by  
putting a shotgun in his mouth.

Continued on page 7, col 4

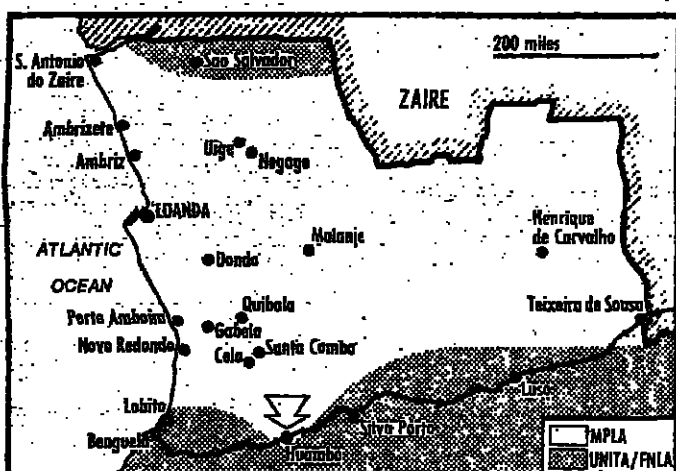
## talks of 'guerrilla phase' after Huambo's fall

it is expected that this town  
will be the MPLA's next ob-  
jective.

According to reports reach-  
ing here, the capture of  
Huambo was mainly carried out  
by Cuban troops armed with  
Soviet-made tanks, armoured  
cars and artillery. Large num-  
bers of Cuban troops and  
equipment had arrived recently  
in Luanda and it is presumed  
that they were used in the  
latest fighting.

The loss of their provisional  
capital, coupled with new  
MPLA successes in the north,  
will be a major psychological  
blow to the pro-Western move-  
ments. Despite bold attempts  
by Dr Josep Savimbi, Unita's  
leader, to rally support for his  
cause, it now seems likely that  
the MPLA and Cuban forces  
will soon be in control of the  
whole of the heavily populated  
south-eastern region. Huambo,  
Silva Porto, and the Benguela  
railway.

If this happens, the way will  
be open for them to advance  
south until they confront the  
South African force which is  
establishing a defence line  
about 30 miles inside Angola.



South Africa, which pulled back  
its troops from advance posi-  
tions inside Angola last month,  
is believed to have about 5,000  
men in the area.

According to the MPLA, its  
forces have also taken the  
towns of Alto Hama, Sabussinga  
and Caponde in the south, while  
in the north the FNLA has  
been ousted from the coastal oil

legitimate Government, three  
more than at last month's  
special summit meeting of the  
Organization of African Unity.

Our Lusaka Correspondent  
writes: Dr Jorge Sangumba, the  
Unita Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs, said here today that  
Huambo had been captured by  
"an overwhelming force of  
Cuban troops" with supporting  
weapons of all kinds, including  
tanks, "Stalin organs", heli-  
copters and jets.

He said Unita has lost one  
town but our determination  
and will to fight are still there.  
We will now enter the second  
stage of the war, which is guer-  
rilla war where more than  
20,000 fighting men will be  
involved.

When Huambo fell, the Unita  
forces had been worn out be-  
cause of continuous fighting  
during the past three weeks,  
but they had retreated to a few  
positions east of Huambo, Dr  
Sangumba said here today.

He told a press conference  
that he feared that there would  
be a "tremendous massacre"  
of children, women and old  
people in the heavily populated  
area round Huambo.

## Two die in Belfast ambush of lorry

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

Two Protestants were killed  
and two Roman Catholic work-  
men injured, one seriously,  
when men armed with automatic  
weapons ambushed their lorry  
in the staunchly "loyalist"  
Shankill Road district of  
Belfast yesterday.

The men were travelling to  
their work at a timber yard in  
Springfield Road, Belfast, which  
employs workers from both  
main religions.

Six men were in the lorry  
when it stopped outside a news-  
agent's shop for the driver to  
buy his morning newspaper. As  
he entered the shop, shortly  
before 8 a.m., two gunmen  
jumped from a waiting red  
Cortina car and sprayed the  
front of the lorry.

Mr Raymond Carlisle, aged  
27, a storeman, of Crosscroyler  
Belfast, was killed  
instantly and Mr Archibald  
Hanna, aged 51, a labourer, of  
Hopewell Crescent, Belfast, died  
soon afterwards.

Detectors believe the ambush  
may have been the work of  
loyalist extremists who had  
apparently been watching the  
lorry's movements.

The killings raise the death  
toll in Northern Ireland over  
the past four days to 10.

30 chairs in the Northern  
Ireland office said yesterday that  
30 people, the highest in any  
one week this year, had been  
charged with serious offences  
during the previous seven days  
(the Press Association reports).

## Dutch statesmen to lead inquiry into alleged bribe to Prince

From Sue Masterman  
The Hague, Feb 9

The Dutch Cabinet has  
decided the form of the com-  
mittee of inquiry that will be  
given the task of establishing  
whether Prince Bernhard re-  
ceived a \$1.1m (£550,000) bribe  
from Lockheed, the American  
aircraft manufacturers, in re-  
turn for his influence on the  
placing of contracts. The ac-  
cusion has been made as a re-  
sult of evidence given by Lock-  
heed's management to an  
American Senate sub-committee  
tee.

The Government's choice and  
the precise terms of reference  
will be made known tomorrow  
in a letter to Parliament. It is  
believed to have appointed  
three statesmen, including a  
lawyer, to establish the facts of  
the case. Prince Bernhard has  
denied receiving money from  
Lockheed and has agreed that a  
commission should be appointed  
to investigate.

The initial Dutch reaction to  
the accusation has been one of  
disbelief, followed by an angry  
resignation to the course of  
events. Both the press and the  
political parties are almost  
unanimous in their welcome of  
the decision to set up an in-  
quiry. Sources close to the  
Cabinet believe that if it was  
proved that the Prince Consort  
had received Lockheed money  
for private use, it could lead to  
the abdication of Queen Juliana.

Prince Bernhard, who is in  
The Netherlands, has made no  
private statement on the ac-  
cusations. His court spokesman

is also the Government spokes-  
man and the Prince's reaction  
was incorporated into the Gov-  
ernment announcement of the  
investigation yesterday.

The subject of bribery con-  
tinues to dominate Dutch news.  
Tomorrow the trial opens of  
Mr Jan Bottemann, who repre-  
sents the French aircraft manu-  
facturers Dassault in The  
Netherlands. He is accused of  
trying to bribe two members  
of the Parliament's defence  
committee to influence their  
choice of the successor to the  
Lockheed Starfighter in favour  
of the Dassault product, the  
Mirage.

One member of Parliament  
claims he was offered \$300,000  
privately: the other £5,000 "for  
party funds".

Peter Hazelhurst writes from  
Tokyo: Bowing to public  
opinion and the vociferous  
demands of the opposition, the  
Japanese Government has  
decided to set up a special  
parliamentary commission of  
inquiry into allegations that Lock-  
heed paid a fortune in bribes  
to highly-placed Japanese poli-  
ticians and officials to secure  
sales contracts for its TriStar  
airliner and the F104 fighter  
aircraft.

After a late-night confronta-  
tion between the ruling Liberal  
Democratic Party and the four  
main Opposition parties, an  
official spokesman announced  
that the Cabinet had decided  
to empower the sitting session  
of the budgetary committee to  
call eight witnesses under oath.

Continued on page 7, col 1

## Dead heat possible on dock work Bill

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

In a united assault on the  
Government in the Commons  
today the Opposition parties  
could defeat the Dock Work  
Regulation Bill, although by a  
small margin. Whips on both  
government and opposition  
benches were prepared last  
night to contemplate a dead  
heat in which Mr George  
Thomas, the new Speaker,  
would save the Government by  
his casting vote.

According to the whips, most  
of the MPs who are ill will be  
able to attend and vote. The  
Government's majority of one  
over all other parties is nominal,  
because Mr John Ryman,  
Labour MP for Blyth, has  
indicated that he will not attend  
the House.

Mr John Stonehouse, Labour  
MP for Walsall, North, said last  
night that he was reserving his  
position. "If I can hear argu-  
ments which convince me that  
the Bill is going to improve  
marketing efficiency and reduce  
costs, making it easier for the  
consumer to get domestic and  
foreign produce at lower prices,  
I would support the Bill", he  
said. "I have heard such  
arguments so far."

Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal  
Chief Whip, said last night that  
he hoped that all 13 Liberals  
would be present, but Mr Alan  
Smith, MP for Berwick-upon-  
Tyne, was reported ill. Mr  
Smith said he was sure that he  
would get to Westminster if  
possible.

The 10 United Ulster Union-  
ists, who resent suggestions that  
they are any less antagonistic

to the Bill than the Conserva-  
tives, have promised a full  
turn-out.

The Scottish and Welsh  
nationalists expect to be at full  
strength. Mr Dafydd Iwan, Plaid  
Cymru MP for Merioneth,  
who has been ill, sent a mes-  
sage that he would be present.

On the Conservative side,  
two MPs who have been sick  
have recovered, and only Mr  
Percy Grieve, MP for Solihull,  
who was taken ill on Thursday,  
will not be present.

On the Labour side, Sir  
Alfred Broughton, MP for Bat-  
ley and Morley, who has been  
in poor health for some time, is  
likely to be able to get to the  
House, but Mr Kenneth Lomas,  
MP for Huddersfield, West, is  
reported to be too ill.

That means that the Conserva-  
tives and Labour will each  
lose one vote through illness.  
Labour will have the votes of  
Mr Gerard Fitt, Social Demo-  
cratic and Labour MP for Bel-  
fast, West and Mr Frank  
Maguire, Independent MP for  
Fermanagh and South Tyrone.  
Their votes might compensate  
for the absence of Mr Ryman  
and the possible defection of  
Mr Stonehouse.

Our Labour Staff writes: More  
than a hundred MPs of all  
parties have been urged by letter  
to vote against the Bill. Mr Wil-  
liam Nicholas, director of the  
London Chamber of Commerce  
and Industry, told them that the  
proposed legislation would lead  
to "inter-union conflict, at a  
time when stable industrial rela-  
tions are crucial to Britain's  
economic recovery and future  
prosperity."

## Holidays in Spain to be cheaper

By Patricia Tisdall

An increase in package hol-  
iday bookings is expected to  
follow yesterday's effective 11  
per cent devaluation by Spain  
of the peseta. The big inclusive  
holiday firms are still calculat-  
ing the precise implications, but  
it seems certain to mean  
cheaper holidays.

Thomson Holidays, largest of  
the inclusive operators, says  
that instead of a surcharge of  
perhaps £4 for a typical holiday  
to Spain there could be a re-  
fund of about £1 against brochure  
prices. The low prices  
would be applicable to holiday-  
makers departing from April 25.  
Invoices reflecting the new  
prices would be sent out in the  
next week or so.

For Britons already in Spain,  
it means that their spending  
money will go further. The  
Spanish National Tourist Office  
in London estimated that British  
holidaymakers will have around  
13 pesetas more to spend for  
their pound this week than last.  
The main impact, however,  
will be on future sales. Most  
tour operators based their  
brochure prices on an exchange  
rate of 126.70 pesetas to the  
pound against yesterday's price  
of over 130 pesetas.

Cosmos, another of the large  
package tour firms, said that  
the areas to benefit would be  
the Costa Brava, Benidorm and  
Majorca. These traditional areas  
for British holidaymakers had  
been down as much as 50 per  
cent in forward bookings this  
January, a spokesman said.

Business News, page 17

## ma d

## Big railway cuts envisaged

A government transport review, expected to be  
published as a Green Paper next month, is likely  
to recommend cuts in railway manpower over  
and above those being obtained now by natural  
wastage. A reduction of the network by some  
hundreds of miles and big commuter fare rises  
are also likely to be suggested. The review team  
think that, for cars and lorries, petrol and road  
taxes should rise sharply.

## Blow to White House

The White House is embarrassed by the fact  
that Mr Nixon will be the first foreigner of  
consequence to meet Mr Hua Kuo-feng, the  
acting Prime Minister of China. Last Novem-  
ber President Ford met Mr Teng Hsiang-ping and  
assumed he was in charge.

## Mayor shot dead

Señor Legarburu, the mayor of Galdacano on  
the outskirts of Bilbao was shot dead by men  
suspected to be Basque separatists. A policeman  
acting as his bodyguard was seriously wounded.  
As the four attackers drove away another  
policeman fired on them. They shot back  
injuring him.

## Wholesale prices up

Industrial wholesale prices have increased  
sharply in recent months. Last month the index  
rose 1.3 per cent. In the past three months prices  
rose at an annual rate of 17 per cent, against  
11.5 in previous quarter.

Leader page, 15  
Letters: On allegations against Mr  
Thorpe, from Mr Humphrey Berke-  
ley; on mercenaries in Angola,  
from Mr George Martello.  
Leading articles: French and  
Italian communists; the foreign  
exchange Act.  
Features: pages 9 and 14.  
Harry Debellus on the political  
outlook whose views could help  
Spain's future; Bernard  
Llewellyn takes a new look at St  
Jerome.

Home News - 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## Aire Valley inquiry to be restarted

The much-disputed inquiry into the proposed  
£35m Aire Valley road has been abandoned  
and a second inquiry with a new inspector  
will be set up, Mr Silkin, Minister for Planning  
and Local Government, said.

## Fuel aid for poor

A national agreement to protect the aged and  
poor from fuel disconnections has been made  
between the fuel industries and the Supple-  
mentary Benefits Commission. The commis-  
sion will pay bills and deduct the money in  
instalments from weekly benefits.

## Curry close to gold

John Curry, of Britain, consolidated his position  
as favourite for the Olympic title in the figure  
skating at Innsbruck. With only the free skating  
section left Curry has a clear lead.

Defence jobs go: The Ministry of Defence has  
issued redundancy notices to clerical staff at  
four RAF bases and a naval station.

Rates cut: Leicestershire County Council has  
reduced its proposed capital expenditure pro-  
gramme for 1976-77 by £4m and announced a  
rate reduction for the coming year of 2p in  
the pound.

Lisbon: New centrist party formed in Portugal  
after split in Popular Democrats.

Israel: Mr Rabin survives a motion of no  
confidence after criticism over American visit.

Adoption ruling: A homosexual father was his  
plea in the Court of Appeal to prevent his son,  
aged eight, from being adopted against his  
wishes by his former wife and her new  
husband.

Business News, pages 17-22  
Stock markets: Share prices were  
marked down sharply at the start  
of the new account. The FT index  
closed at 399.5, down by 8.1.  
Business features: American rail-  
ways get a new lease of life;  
Frank Vogt: The role of the  
labour attachés in British missions  
abroad; Eric Wigham.  
Business Diary: The economic  
commentaries who are looking on the  
bright side for Britain: between  
now and 1980.

## Dr Luns invited to London for more cod war talks

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has invited Dr Joseph  
Luns, the Secretary-General of  
Nato, to talks in London in a  
further effort to reach a settle-  
ment in the cod war with Ice-  
land.

Dr Luns, who is expected to  
arrive tomorrow, will see Mr  
Callaghan, the Foreign Secre-  
tary, and Mr Peart, the  
Minister of Agriculture.

The main purpose of the  
meeting will be to explain to  
Dr Luns the new policy of the  
British trawler industry, to  
explore the possibility of a  
fishing off Iceland, in the hope  
that he might then persuade  
the Icelandic Government to  
resume talks on the dispute.

It is recognized in London  
that the rather forlorn  
prospect because the







## health councils—2: Populism versus over-identification watchdogs ready to influence service

councils, country years to s in the rice, are ally for- old radi- sh ser-

The councils are a complete- ly new development in the health service. They originated in Conservative legislation, im- plemented in 1974 by the Labour Government. They were intended to be a counter- balance to the management oriented structure of the reorganized service.

They have between 18 and 30 members, half of whom are nominated by the borough council or councils covering their districts, one third by voluntary organizations and the rest by the regional health authority. The members are unpaid, but they can claim expenses, including a loss of earnings allowance.

Each council has a full-time, salaried secretary, and in most cases the secretary has an assistant. Their annual budgets, which they negotiate with the regional authority, are about £12,000. The total cost of CHCs to the health service is estimated at £2,800,000 in the current financial year.

CHCs have no executive authority and only vague terms of reference; their sole statu- tory duty is to produce an annual report.

A government circular of January, 1974, three months before the legislation creating CHCs came into effect, said that the councils would "pro- vide a new means of represent- ing the local community's in- terests in the health service to those responsible for managing them".

Continuing his series,  
Neville Hodgkinson  
examines the strength  
and relevance of the  
new organizations

The circular also said that the councils were intended to acquaint the community "of the actions and intentions of the area health authority and of the problems and con- straints with which it is faced".

CHCs vary widely in character and interests, and the differences between them are particularly wide in their interpretation of that double role, as Mr John Hallas, of the Nuffield Centre for Health Services Studies, Leeds University, has found in researching a book on the councils' first 18 months. The study, commis- sioned by the Nuffield Provin- cial Hospitals Trust, is to be published later this year.

Mr Hallas said: "They go from one extreme, where the council will accept nothing that derives from the profes- sionals, to the other where one area health authority chairman said to me: 'They are a nice, docile bunch, aren't they?' You just cannot generalize, although I think on the whole their approach has been less critical than some rather commentators expected."

The councils have rejected a government recommendation that there should be a national council for CHCs, to help them to exchange information and to give them a strong voice at national level. Most of them favoured instead the setting up of a loosely knit, non-bureau- cratic national association, to come into being probably to- wards the end of this year.

Mr Hallas welcomes that decision. "I think the idea of a strong national voice is just not on, with the way the health service is developing", he said. "Everybody is having to look at their own particular patch, and ask what they can do with the limited resources."

"We have not got any such thing as a national health ser- vice. It is a batch of people caring for people in all sorts of different situations. The CHCs are more identified than ever with their own districts. They also have an almost Gladstonian approach to finance, and that is another of their reasons for opposing a national council with a high- powered secretariat and offi- cials."

Next: Coping with retrenchment



Face of dereliction: the 20-acre Bayonne estate site at Fulham, London, where building work is due to begin soon.

## 12-year inertia on GLC housing site is ending

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Nearly 12 years after the Greater London Council decided to purchase and demolish some 600 homes in Fulham work is due to begin next month on their replacements. In that time the 20-acre site, known as the Bayonne estate, has become notorious as probably the worst example in London, if not in Britain, of misdirected council housing policies.

The case is being widely cited as a reason why the GLC should cease to be a housing authority and its powers de- volved on borough councils. Only a few streets away lie the former St Paul's School playing fields, which the GLC bought

in 1968 and on which it still wants to build houses, against the wishes of the local council (Hammersmith) and those of, apparently, most local people. In today's climate of opinion such a project would scarcely be contemplated. Because the GLC rejected redevelopment by stages and insisted that the whole site should be cleared first, total costs have multiplied horribly. Beyond saying that the GLC had been "savaged" by inflation, an official was unable to disclose the latest estimate.

The social price, too, has been appalling. As late as 1973, 130 families were still living on the site surrounded by rubble and rats, invaded by squatters and vandals. At one point

Hammersmith Council was serving notices on the GLC under the Public Health Act.

Until 1964 the district was a closely knit community of Victorian terrace houses, mostly privately owned and with many elderly residents. Many build- ings were in poor condition but not, it appears in retrospect, beyond rehabilitation.

When redevelopment is com- plete the GLC will own 562 homes, about forty fewer than there were originally. It justifies the housing loss by point- ing out that four acres have been scheduled for open spaces and other uses.

The reason it has taken so long, it says, is because where- ever possible it bought by agree- ment rather than compulsory

purchase. Nevertheless, there have been unexplained delays. In March, 1974, Mr Glad- y Dimson, then chairman of the GLC's Housing Development Committee, said she had "every confidence" that rebuilding would begin before the end of that year.

Throughout that time Ham- mersmith Council has been virtually powerless to act. "The scheme has imposed very great hardships and difficulties", Mr Barry Stead, leader of the Labour majority, commented.

Mr John Purnace, a Conser- vative councillor, observed: "The fact that it has taken so much time is a classic illustration of the inability of the GLC to undertake comprehensive redevelopment".

## hygiene control on dogs urged

Tropical Medicine and the Hos- pital for Tropical Diseases, says that at least 2 per cent of apparently healthy people are infected with the worm's eggs. If they get into vital places such as the eye or brain or parts of the lung, serious diseases may be caused.

A similar parasite affects cats and appears equally cap- able of causing disease in man, the report says.

Because not all infected patients had been in close con- tact with a dog or cat, environ- mental contamination through the infected faeces of dogs was suspected. Soil samples from public parks and children's play centres confirmed widespread contamination with the para- site's eggs.

Professor Woodruff says that as 12 per cent of dogs are in- fected, and there are at least seven million dogs in the country, about 840,000 infective samples of faeces are deposited somewhere on British soil every day.

If the eggs stay alive in the soil as long as in the labora- tory, the eggs from 1,500 mil- lion infective samples are pre- sent in the soil at any one time.

He says that because only about half the dogs in Britain have licences, licensing pro- cedures should be tightened.

People should be encouraged to wash their hands after play- ing with a ball or anything that has come into contact with the soil in public parks.

## Fire precautions ignored in flat where five died

Fire safety precautions were ignored at a maisonette in a 14-storey block, Haigh Heights, at Everton, Liverpool, where five people died in a fire, on December 9, it was stated at an inquest yesterday.

Mr Roy Barter, the Liverpool coroner, yesterday warned thousands of tenants living in similar properties to ensure that fire doors were shut; keep pass doors clear; and keep free the access to escape doors.

He recorded a verdict of accidental death on Mrs Bernadette Watts, aged 44, her daughter, Pamela, aged 16, and son Carl King, aged nine and on John Bosanquet, aged 16,

whose body was found beside that of the girl he was going to marry, Joan Marie Gray, aged 17.

Mr Barter said that evidence from forensic scientists and fire experts showed that a smoulder- ing cigarette end or match probably started a fire in a polyurethane-filled settee.

The coroner said evidence indicated that a fire-resistant door in the living room had been left ajar, another in the kitchen had been removed, and the escape door from the bed- room on the floor above was obstructed by furniture. Pass doors through the bedrooms were obstructed by furniture.

## Assault on head of Scots VAT tribunal

Alexander Baird, aged 23, of Armadale, Lothians, was found guilty at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday of assaulting Mr David Abbey, president of Scotland's value-added tax tri- bunal, by punching him re- peatedly in the face and kicking him on the head. Sentence was deferred until February 23, Mr Baird being detained in custody.

The court was told that the police found Mr Abbey naked except for a pair of socks and with head wounds, trying to stop cars in Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

He said he had been assaulted by a youth at the tribunal offices in Palmerston Place.

## Manx trust acts to save bishops' historic palace

From Our Correspondent  
Douglas, Isle of Man

The Manx National Trust has intervened to prevent possible demolition at the rambling thirteenth-century palace of the Bishops of Sodor and Man. It has been empty since the pres- ent bishop, the Right Rev Vernon Nicholls, refused to live there on his appointment nearly two years ago.

Bishop's Court, just outside the village of Kirk Michael, had been the home of 36 bishops until the present holder of the office decided to live in a smul- ler and more modern residence in Ramsey. Last year the diocesan synod put the property

on the market at a reported price of £110,000.

Manx MPs protested and con- servationists were particularly concerned because a new owner would have power to demolish any part of Bishop's Court. The trust has stepped in because there are now rumours of an imminent sale.

Acting under the 1959 Manx Museum and National Trust Act of Tynwald, the trust has listed it as a building of national im- portance. It is the first time that power has been invoked. The trust will be able to veto any changes proposed by a new owner and apply a preservation order to the building.

# PROPERTY & INVESTMENT

## A Barrington Laurance Symposium

Towards the end of last year, the partners of the firm of Barrington Laurance, one of Britain's foremost property investment consultancies, felt that it might be helpful to explore the minds of a number of leading personalities in the field of politics, government, planning and the economy and seek their views on some of the important policy questions facing the property and investment market today.

They invited four outspoken men to discuss with them the various aspects of these questions to which their own experience and expertise related. They were Lord George Brown, former Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Sir Colin Buchanan CBE, until recently Professor of Urban Studies, University of Bristol; Mr Roger Opie, Fellow and Lecturer in Economics at New College, Oxford; Rt. Hon. Peter Walker PC MBE MP, former Secretary of State for the Environment and former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

These discussions proved so stimulating that Barrington Laurance have decided to make condensed versions available, free of charge, in a collection of four booklets under the title "The Barrington Laurance Symposium"

If you would like to receive copies of these booklets please write or telephone the Symposium Secretary.

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Lord George Brown



Property and Planners  
Sir Colin Buchanan CBE



Property and Economics  
Mr Roger Opie



Property and Society  
Rt. Hon. Peter Walker PC MBE MP



PARLIAMENT, February 9, 1976

## Reports of mercenary deaths in Angola appear to be true

House of Commons

It appears probable that a number of British recruited mercenaries have been killed in Angola, the Prime Minister said in a statement. Mr. Wilson is to make a further statement tomorrow (Tuesday) about the reported deaths and also on the wider issues involved.

He said: The whole House will be concerned at the reports in today's press that a group of British mercenaries were executed in northern Angola on or about February 3.

The Foreign Secretary (Mr. Callaghan) has been in the closest touch with Kinshasa, but her Majesty's Ambassador there is not yet in a position to confirm or deny that executions have taken place and still less who was responsible for the executions.

From all the facts available, however, I regret to inform the House that it appears probable that tragic incidents including the loss of life of a number of the recruited

mercenaries have taken place. It is equally the case on the information available to me that a considerable number have been killed in warlike operations.

I hope to make a further statement tomorrow which will include any further information received from Kinshasa and will also deal with some of the wider issues involved.

MR MAUDLING, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): This is clearly a bloody business, in view of the fact that the Prime Minister is going to make a further statement tomorrow. It would be wise to leave it for today.

MR WILSON—I thank Mr. Maudling.

MR ROBERTS (Caerphilly, Lab): The House joins with Mr. Wilson in feeling a sense of horror at these dreadful deaths and hopes that the figures given are exaggerated.

There is a need to look at the whole of the mercenary situation. The question of their existence is

such numbers in Angola is creating the wrong impression in parts of Black Africa.

MR SPEAKER (Mr. George Thomas)—Order, please. Mr. Roberts did not hear that there is to be a further statement on the broader issues tomorrow.

MR ROBERTS—When Mr. Wilson considers the further statement tomorrow, he should consider the possibility of using some additional powers to deal with this situation.

MR WILSON—Mr. Roberts expressed the hope that the figures quoted in the press are exaggerated. I have no doubt about it. On such limited information as is available as to how they met their deaths there is still some argument, but to the substantial number killed in the warlike operations, I fear these are considerable. I shall be dealing with the wider issues in the statement tomorrow.

MR ROBERTS—Since this matter is to come up again tomorrow in more detail, we had better move on.

## UK must do better in car exports to EEC

MR MARTIN (Barnbury, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what the target for car exports from the EEC was.

MR SHORE—In 1975, 275,000 cars were imported from the EEC, at a value of £1,000 million.

MR MARTIN—Why has the export of cars to the EEC so seriously declined from 1974 to 1975, where as the import of cars from the EEC over the same period has increased?

MR SHORE—I do not accept the optimism of those who think that the difficulty is to find an adequate supply of cars to meet the needs of the market. The fact is that the supply has been so significantly

MR SHORE—There are dangers in our car industry, and it is not a simple matter to say that we are doing better. We are doing well in some respects, but we are doing badly in others. We are doing well in terms of the number of cars exported, but we are doing badly in terms of the value of the exports.

MR NEWENS (Barnaby, Lab) asked the Secretary of State to

reconsider his decision not to limit further increases in the share of the British market taken by cars manufactured overseas.

MR SHORE—I am watching the Japanese situation very closely. When I went to Tokyo I had many exchanges with the Japanese Trade Minister on this question and at least we have some reasonable stability for the next 18 months following the talks which took place between SMT and the Japanese in London in December.

MR MICHAEL MORRIS (Northampton, South, C)—It is Government dabbling over the dumping of shoes, textiles, etc. which is causing other areas, where there is fair competition, suddenly to become uncompetitive.

MR SHORE—He is deluding himself. The one area in which we can and will act is against dumping of goods.

MR TUCK (Walsford, Lab)—Although he has often said that great care should be exercised with regard to selective import controls because of possible retaliation,

We must other countries carefully and have had exchanges with the Japanese about "liberalizing some of their car exporting procedures."

MR SHORE—I would agree only to the extent that production has been in the past two years a crucial factor in the export effort of British industry. The Opposition should not ignore the causes of the current trade deficit in the car industry. It would be wrong to try to pin the blame on the workers in the industry.

MR SHORE—There are dangers in our car industry, and it is not a simple matter to say that we are doing better. We are doing well in some respects, but we are doing badly in others. We are doing well in terms of the number of cars exported, but we are doing badly in terms of the value of the exports.

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## When export of textile machinery results in dumping of textiles in UK

MR TERENCE HIGGINS, Opposition spokesman on trade (Worcester, C), during questions to the Secretary of State for Trade on exports and imports, said: It is not absurdly short-sighted of the Government to pursue a trade policy in relation to Russia and other communist countries where exports from this country are provided to them on terms of finance far more favourable than

MR HIGGINS—Communist countries can get textile machinery from this country on more favourable terms than the British textile industry.

MR DEAKINS—It is true that textile industries anywhere in the world can get textile machinery from us on the same sort of credit terms which are internationally recognized and which we must accept if our prosperous textile machinery industry is to increase its contribution to British exports.

MR RICHARD WAINWRIGHT (Colne Valley, C)—The manifest success of other countries in dumping here with comparative ease detracts from the Government's main policy.

MR DEAKINS—We have strong anti-dumping legislation in line with the rest of the world. Industry has accepted our assurances that allegations of dumping are followed up and prosecuted vigorously.

MR COSTAIN (Folkestone and Hythe, C)—Ironically the Prime Minister goes to Moscow to give special credit terms, but interest in our own manufacturers cannot get.

MR DEAKINS—This is one of the anomalies of international trade. We are to increase our exports to the East, but we are to give special credit terms to the same countries which are competing with our own manufacturers.

MR MADDEN—The £4.80 suits from East Germany are the latest example of the flood of cheap woollen imports from eastern Europe. When will the talking stop and the action begin?

MR DEAKINS—A wide range of woollen textiles and garments from

## Role of auditors in affairs of secondary banking system

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether his department's investigations into London and County Bank Limited were due to be published.

MR PETER SHORE (Tosney Hamlets, Stepney and Foglar, Lab)—The report was published on January 20, 1976.

MR SKINNER—Is he prepared to comment on the report's statement that leading politicians should not become involved in these practices?

MR SHORE—He draws attention to the findings of the inspectors and it is true that there have been a number of cases of politicians becoming involved in these practices.

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## Siberia refuelling stop sought for Concorde

MR MICHAEL MCNAIR-WILSON (Newbury, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for a statement about negotiations to enable Concorde services to be extended to routes other than London to Bahrain.

MR PETER SHORE—I made a statement to the House on February 5 on Mr. Secretary Coleman's decision to allow British Airways to operate scheduled services to a number of destinations in the Middle East, including Bahrain, on a trial period of 16 months. Discussions are continuing with other airlines, including British Airways, to extend the trial period.

MR SHORE—I am aware of the fact that it is important to discuss the different cases in which the activities of the auditors are criticized to some extent by the inspectors. I take what he said. They were engaged by the auditors to do a job of work, and they did it. It is not a matter of deception and dishonesty.

MR SHORE—I am watching the Japanese situation very closely. When I went to Tokyo I had many exchanges with the Japanese Trade Minister on this question and at least we have some reasonable stability for the next 18 months following the talks which took place between SMT and the Japanese in London in December.

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## Foolhardy volunteers in Angola acting against Britain's interests and increasing the suffering

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## Protests at continued detention of Frenchman

MR TOM ELLIS (UK, W Lab) opened a brief debate on detention without trial in the House of Commons.

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### Witness says property er promised council in £400 an acre for help

Mrs Honeyball, who said that her four-year friendship with Mr Docking ended in 1964, alleged that the site was North Lodge, near the A1 at Chester-le-Street, Co Durham.

Mr McCullough, of The Broadway, Tyne and Wear, is accused with Mr Docking, of Kingsmere, Birtley, and three other former Durham county councillors, of corruptly conspiring to gain planning favours between 1960 and 1971.

The others are: Andrew Cunningham, 66, of Garrowmore Road, Chester-le-Street; Robert Urwin, aged 66, of Oxford Close, Birtley; and Matthew Allon, aged 72, of Wilton Close, Washington.

Mrs Honeyball, now an assistant domestic superintendent at a teacher training college, said that she, Mr Docking and Mr McCullough were shareholders in Terra Ltd, which was formed to open a night club at Spennymoor. She had £250 of shares, Mr Docking £249 and Mr McCullough £501.

Mrs Honeyball said she sold her shares to Mr McCullough in October, 1965, and he added £50 for general expenses.

She added that Mr Docking had told her that if they married they could buy a house for £3,000 on the Garden Farm Estate, Chester-le-Street.

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, has alleged that the Garden Farm Estate, which was developed by Mr McCullough, was where Mr Cunningham bought a bungalow for about £4,000 below market value.

Mr Edward Carter, a Durham county councillor told the jury that shortly after he became chairman of the highways and bridges committee, Mr Urwin and Mr Allon each approached him for information about the line of a new road at Shiny Row, Co Durham.

Later he told Mr Urwin, that he did not know the line of the road, and if he did, he would not give it to him. Mr Carter added: "Urwin said 'You are a warm bugger, aren't you?' I took that to mean that I had not played ball with him. I told him to go away and not come back any more."

The trial continues today.

### County cuts budget and takes 2p off rates

Leicestershire County Council yesterday announced plans to reduce the rates in April. Rates will now pay 43p in the pound compared with 51p in the present financial year.

The council has cut projects worth more than £4m from its capital expenditure programme.

A reduction of 8p in the pound is being recommended by its policy, resources and finance committees but it is not certain that householders will benefit. The county council and the water authority still have to agree their new rates, and there may be a 20p increase in water charges.

A rate of 53p in the pound, an increase of 4p, was recommended by the Leicestershire finance committee. It represents an increase of 3.2 per cent. Total expenditure for the coming year will be £151m, reduced to £133.5m for rate levy purposes by government grants. That will leave a credit balance of £17.5m compared with the current year's balance of £10.5m. The council is controlled by Labour.

East Lindsey council, the largest district council in Lincolnshire, has confirmed a reduction of 2.4p in the pound, or nearly a fifth. The council share of the rates will be 11p, compared with 13.4p, in the pound.

In Peterborough manual workers employed by the city council demanded yesterday that the rates should be increased by 15 per cent. They say the extra money would safeguard their jobs at a time when the authority is planning to reduce its work force by 100.

Their demand, they say, would help to keep the rate increase in April to within the target of a tenth.

A representative of the workers' committee said yesterday that the alternative to their demand would be industrial action.

He said: "If jobs are lost, it will mean that dustbins will be emptied infrequently, streets will not be swept properly, and other services will run down."



The Prince of Wales boarding the mine-hunter Bronington, 360 tons, at Rosyth, Fife, yesterday, to assume his first command.

### 'Traditional warfare' of bookmaker and punter

Two men alleged to have cheated bookmakers in a betting coup had merely been involved in the traditional warfare between bookmakers and punter, Mr Roger Gray, QC, a defence counsel, said at Preston Crown Court, Lancashire, yesterday.

Although the attempted £300,000 coup on a horse called Gay Future was grounded in defeat there had been nothing illegal in taking the bookmakers for a financial ride, Mr Gray added.

He was making his closing speech in the trial of Anthony Murphy, aged 44, a builder of Cork, Republic of Ireland, and Anthony Kenneth Collins, aged 38, a racehorse trainer, of Troon, Strathclyde, who deny conspiring to defraud bookmakers in the Republic of Ireland and various parts of Britain on August Bank Holiday Monday, 1974.

Mr Gray, for the defence of Mr Collins, said: "Rugs grounded in defeat are accepted as part of the betting game. They are embedded in the folklore of racing. It is an ancient war between punter and bookie."

The Crown has alleged that the bookmakers were defrauded because two horses, Antlerwise and Opera Clak, never left Mr Collins's stable when they were declared runners, right up to the "eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute".

It meant that money in bets placed by the syndicate on those horses with Gay Future all went on to Gay Future. "It was a 10-to-1 winner at Carnock, a racecourse that has no system by which bookmakers can communicate the amount of money being placed on a horse throughout the country."

Counsel added that bookmakers knew that the course had no such system and accepted the bet, knowing the risks. The fact that some had paid out even knowing the full story after the race meant they had treated it as a legitimate coup.

Mr Justice Cautfield will sum up today.

### Postmaster 'was literally frightened to death'

Mr George London was literally frightened to death when he was killed by a small sub-post office in Airdrie, it was alleged at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday.

After they had fled empty-handed, he went to the back of the shop, sat down, became unconscious and was dead when the doctor arrived, his widow told the court.

Gerald Deas, aged 23, and a boy aged 16, both from Airdrie, pleaded not guilty to culpable homicide. The charge alleges that they struggled with Mr London, aged 59, who was suffering from a heart ailment. The charge alleges that they placed him in such a state of fear, alarm and physical exhaustion that he died soon afterwards. They deny also injuring Mrs London, aged 56.

Mrs London said she heard a scuffle and saw the two men attacking her husband. Mr Deas came at her with a gun, and she threw a small plastic container at him. Then she started to hit him with a bag of rubbish.

She picked up an empty bottle and then saw the boy ready to plunge a knife into her husband. She screamed and the two defendants pulled her husband outside the shop and knocked him down. The two ran off across waste ground.

Her husband went back into the shop. When the doctor arrived he told her that her husband was dead.

Mr Ronald Strickland, QC, for the prosecution, asked Mr Deas: "You accept it is almost certain that the reason this unfortunate man suffered a heart attack was the activity of you?" Mr Deas replied: "It could have been."

The trial continues today.

### Student teacher jailed for manslaughter after driving car at youths

A student teacher was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday to three years imprisonment for driving a car at a group of youths, killing one and injuring others, in what his counsel called "10 minutes of criminal stupidity".

Gurnam Singh Khela, aged 21, a winner of the Duke of Edinburgh's Gold Award, was said by the prosecution to have told the police that it was an act of madness committed in panic.

Mr Justice Cobb said he deliberately and recklessly drove at the group, who were threatening his friend, for no better reason than that he wanted to scare him.

Mr Khela, of Francis Street, Wolverhampton, admitted the manslaughter of Stephen Troth, aged 21, and inflicting grievous bodily harm on Jan Zamur and Michael Wilson. He was also banned from driving for seven years. The judge ordered the car, an Austin 1300 belonging to Mr Khela's sister, to be confiscated.

Mr Stuart Shields, QC, for the prosecution, said the incident arose three days after trouble between local youths and Libyan college students at Bromsgrove last June.

Four young men in a car stopped Mr Khela and a Libyan friend, Mr Omar, as they were walking along the road, and a blow was struck. Mr Khela ran for help, and after being refused the use of a public house telephone returned to the college.

He drove back and travelling along the footpath for 50 yards at about 30 mph, headed straight at the group with the "insane and criminal idea" of frightening them.

Mr Troth had fatal head and chest injuries. Two other youths had fractures and Mr Zamur was carried on the car bonnet with his head and shoulders through the broken windscreen until Mr Khela pushed him off.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the defence of Mr Khela, said one of the hooligans frightening them buried Mr Omar in the face and Mr Khela decided, in panic, to disperse them with the car.

### lue' seal of approval for toys

in the opinion of the unit it is suited to the age group indicated on the pack.

The development comes after extensive study by the unit, an independent team that does regular research for most leading toy manufacturers in Britain.

Mr Glen Smith, its director, said that all toy prototypes submitted to him must conform to the BSI code. A significant proportion, however, fail the unit's special tests and never reach the shops.

The award of the seal means that a toy offers what the psychologists call "play value". The amount of play value a child gets from a toy largely depends on the child's attitudes and motivations.

A toy with the seal is likely to contribute to the development of the skills of a child within the recommended age group.

The unit, for example, pays special attention to such toys as sets of bricks for under-sevens where the bricks may be beautifully produced and conform to the BSI code yet all the letters are printed in capitals. Thus, in Mr Smith's view, is perfectly useless for the child learning to spell and write. Such a product would not be awarded the seal.

### In brief

#### Help sought for warship repairs

The Coastal Forces Veterans Association is appealing on behalf of MTB-24, the last of the little ships of the Second World War, which was damaged in last month's storms.

The association needs to find a dry berth before March 1 to carry out urgent repairs.

#### Drowned men named

The four persons who were drowned when the fishing boat capsized off the South Coast on Sunday were identified yesterday as Mr Raymond Hill, aged about 42, and his son Trevor, aged nine, of Staplehurst, Kent; and Mr Dennis Jones, aged about 50, and his son, Mr Trevor Jones, aged 23, both of Rolvenden, Kent.

#### Hearing postponed

A divorce petition against Mrs Barbara Gaul, victim of a shooting near Brighton last month, was postponed at Norwich District Court yesterday when her husband, John, aged 65, failed to attend.

#### £7,000 robbery

Lord Lichfield, a cousin of the Queen, lost photographic equipment valued at about £7,000 when his studio, in Aubrey Walk, Kensington, was burgled on Sunday night.

#### Speeding fine on MP

Mr Francis Pym, MP, shadow Minister of Agriculture, was fined £5 at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for a speeding offence.

### raids

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each jailed for two years. Alexander Edgar admitted forging 50 giro cheques, and James Edgar admitted obtaining £2,450 and attempting to obtain a further £50.

Mr Leslie Kirk, for the prosecution, said that to get more than £50 by giro a cheque had to be endorsed with a large red G. Alexander Edgar, a former apprentice printer, used an offset printing machine to put the letter on cheques.

James Edgar was given a further six-month consecutive sentence for assault on the police, to which he pleaded guilty.

### Magistrate says films cannot be used in evidence

Mrs Audrey Frisby, the magistrate at Wells Street Magistrates' Court, London, ruled yesterday that 16 films could not be used in evidence against John Lindsay, aged 36, of Fellows Road, Hampstead.

Last November Mr Lindsay was acquitted at Birmingham Crown Court of charges under the Obscene Publications Act in what was called the "Jolly hockey sticks" case. He was being prosecuted yesterday for selling some of the films at shops in Soho.

Mrs Frisby applied an estoppel, which means that the films cannot be used as evidence at a future trial.

Mr Tudor Price, for the prosecution, said he would be appealing to a higher court against the magistrate's ruling.

### Airways complains of fare rise

Passengers on the shuttle yesterday were handed leaflets by British Airways saying that last year the two airlines responded differently to the challenge of increasing costs on domestic routes. British Caledonian reduced services to Glasgow and Edinburgh and pulled out of Belfast. British Airways introduced shuttle, and its business increased.

The leaflet said that British Caledonian had persuaded the Civil Aviation Authority to force British Airways to charge passengers more than British Airways thought necessary so that British Caledonian could charge less on off-peak flights to and from Gatwick.

A British Airways official said later that the discount fare applied to almost half the services operated by British Caledonian from Gatwick to Glasgow and Edinburgh. The off-peak qualifications for the fare extended through almost 20 hours a day and throughout the weekend.

British Caledonian replied: "British Airways on their own admission are losing millions of pounds of taxpayers' money on domestic services. They now seem to be saying to taxpayers that the new fares are too high because as long as they can use taxpayers' money they can easily afford losses. They now appear to be questioning parliamentary policy on nationalized corporations, which requires at least recovery of costs."

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## WEST EUROPE

## Terrorists shoot dead mayor of Basque town after anonymous call warning him to resign

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Feb 9

Terrorism returned to the Basque country today when gunmen shot dead the mayor of an industrial town on the outskirts of Bilbao.

Señor Víctor Legorburu, aged 64, left his home at Galdakano early today and crossed the road to get into his car. Two young men opened fire with automatic weapons, hitting him and a policeman assigned as his bodyguard. The mayor died instantly and the policeman was injured seriously.

As the gunmen, believed to be members of a Basque separatist organization, possibly a splinter group of the ETA, drove away in a white car, another policeman, in a patrol car, shot at them. The gunman, who had joined two others in the car returned the fire, wounding the policeman. He later said he

believes one of his shots hit one of the attackers.

Señor Legorburu was appointed by General Franco's regime nine years ago. Last month he was chosen again by the city council for a new term as mayor.

Last year a bookshop which he owned was attacked and he received a number of anonymous threats. One called told him he would die unless he resigned within three months. Tomorrow would have been the last day.

As a result of the death threats, a bodyguard had been assigned to him. Only hours before he was killed, according to the Madrid evening newspaper *Informaciones*, an anonymous telephone call was made to a restaurant in nearby Barrio where a number of journalists were gathered, engaged on another story.

The caller said the son of

an industrialist who was kidnapped from Barrio 26 days ago would be returned soon. He added, ominously, however, that, before that, an attack of "greater political importance" would be carried out. It is suspected that the caller was referring to the killing.

In Barcelona, Father Luis Maria Xirinachs, a candidate for this year's Nobel peace prize, was arrested temporarily, together with six other people, presumably to prevent them from taking part in a big demonstration there on Sunday.

The priest, who is known for his repeated hunger strikes in favour of human rights and for his unrelenting campaign for the recognition of Catalan nationalism, has been maintaining a daily protest vigil outside the city's Model Prison since Christmas Day in favour of amnesty for political prisoners.



Frank Rutkowski, on his way home from captivity in Somalia, being met at Heathrow airport yesterday by Mme de Beaumarchais, wife of the French Ambassador.

## Arab claim on Berlin blast

From Our Correspondent Berlin, Feb 9

The group that occupied the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) building in Vienna last December and killed three people has claimed responsibility for an explosion on Sunday night at the premises of the Israeli Office for Economic Affairs in Berlin.

The explosion occurred on the staircase outside the office on fourth floor of a building in Kurfürstendamm and caused

considerable damage. Except for slight injuries to a tenant on the floor above, no one was hurt.

Shortly afterwards, a leaflet from the "Arm of the Arab Revolution" was discovered. It claimed that the office officially represented the Israeli Finance Ministry.

Rev Heinz Gollinski, a leader of the Jewish community, said that the claim that one had to live with terror could not be accepted. A determined fight against international terrorism was required.

## Nazi-hunter sentenced

Cologne, Feb 9.—M Serge Kiersfeld, a French lawyer, was given a two-month suspended sentence here today for trying to kidnap Herr Kurt Lischka, wartime head of the Paris Gestapo, in Cologne in March, 1971.

M Kiersfeld's wife, Beate, was jailed for two months here in July, 1974, for her part in the attempt, but was later released. In 1950 a French court sentenced Herr Lischka to life imprisonment, but he would not be extradited.—Reuter.

## Freed boy hostage flown back to France

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Feb 9

Frank Rutkowski, aged six, who was taken hostage by guerrillas in last Tuesday's terrorist attack on a school bus in the French African territory of the Afars and Issas, was today reunited with his parents in Paris.

The boy, the son of a French air force mechanic stationed in Djibouti, was freed on Saturday through the intervention of the Somali Government and flown from Mogadishu, via

Nairobi and London, to Paris. Meanwhile a warning that France will take steps to maintain order in Djibouti, the territory's capital, was given here today by M Olivier Stirn, the Secretary of State for Overseas Territories. A public meeting planned for Wednesday by the African Popular League for Independence, the legal opposition party, will "probably be banned", he said.

M Stirn made clear today that France's pledge to grant independence to the territory depends on obtaining guarantees that its independence will be respected by Somalia and Ethiopia, the acceptance of French troops remaining on a "suitable regime" for the local minorities.

The Minister sharply rebuked M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, for questioning whether Mr Ali Arif, president of the territory's governing council, represents the majority of ethnically divided population.

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## New centrist party formed in Portugal

From Michael Kope Lisbon, Feb 9

A new centrist party has been formed in Portugal by a group of dissidents who broke away from the centre-left Popular Democrats (PPD) last month.

The new party is called the Social Democratic Movement (MSD) and appears likely to stand ideologically somewhere between the largest party, the Socialists, and the PD, which is the second largest. It said in its first statement that it will be democratic, anti-totalitarian, and clearly distinguishable from right-wing groups.

Its creation is 18 days after the Communist Party, who broke away from the PPD because of what they described as the excessive authoritarianism of Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the party leader. Four others involved in the split later rejoined the PPD.

Dr Vasco Vieira de Almeida, Portugal's chief negotiator with the European Community, has disclosed that fixed imports accounted for nearly half the balance of the country's trade deficit last year, which totalled 43,000m escudos (€60m). He said that Portugal's rate of

inflation in 1975 was between 15 per cent and 17 per cent, "even based on slightly official calculations". Exports were 10,000m escudos (€20m) down on 1974. The number of unemployed was now 400,000 or 12 per cent of the work force.

Dr Vieira de Almeida said that industrial production dropped 15 per cent last year and the remittances of Portuguese workers overseas—main source of foreign exchange—dropped by 5,000m escudos (€10m) to 23,000m escudos (€46m).

It was advisable, he said, Portugal to move closer to the EEC but the country's present economic situation prevented it from applying for membership. He discounted the prospect of exports increasing to any significant extent with the Communist or Third World.

A solution of Portugal's economic problems, he concluded, would involve rapid expansion of the economy by means of both private and public investment to create new jobs together with strictly enforced austerity measures for all sections of the community.

## French revive idea of a directorate within EEC

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Feb 9

French diplomacy is trying again with the idea of a big-power "directorate" presided by France, France and West Germany—to give fresh impetus to the European Community.

The idea is expected to be examined by President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, when they meet for one of the regular Franco-German summits at a farm near Nice on Thursday and Friday.

The idea of a European directorate was first launched by General de Gaulle in 1969 at a meeting with Sir Christopher Soames, who was then British Ambassador in Paris. It was abandoned when it provoked the inevitable resistance of those EEC countries that were to be excluded.

But the resurrection of this idea might include some important modifications. *Le Monde* writes today. There might be a rotation of seats on the directorate, though not on any rigid automatic basis, and the "big three" might not necessarily have a permanent right to sit.

"The directorate could, for instance, include two big countries and a small one, in addition the personality of European leaders might be taken into consideration." Gaston Thoen, the Luxembourg Prime Minister, might present such a figure, *Monde* suggests.

The idea is being mooted just when the leaders of nine have to prepare reactions to the report on the European Union by Lindemann, the Belgian Minister, who will deliver it at the European Council meeting in early April.

France has not yet published its views on the report. But *Le Monde* suggests that French diplomats, after a thorough examination, find that it lacks a clear sense of direction and that the advantages of the proposal outweigh the disadvantages.

The French appear to believe that Herr Schmidt would support the idea of a restricted directorate and try to sell it to the other countries, especially in the perspective of a future enlargement, or dilution of Nine.

## Welsh MP pleads for detained Breton separatist

From Our Parliamentary Staff Strasbourg, Feb 9

Mr Thomas Ellis (Lab, Wrexham) was one of the few British Labour MPs who arrived for the opening of the February session of the European Parliament today, although he was to return within hours to attend tomorrow's sitting of the Commons.

Mr Ellis came to make a 10-minute speech—all that is allowed to him under the rules—to urge the European Commission to take up the cause of Mr Yvon Fougere, an Irishman detained without trial by the French Government since last October.

Mr Fougere, who was arrested when about to leave to address a Plaid Cymru conference in Wales, is a member of the Breton separatist movement. He

was detained originally on charges of possessing explosives and attempting to reconstitute a banned organisation. Demands for his release have been growing. When the EU previously raised the matter at a meeting of the Socialist group of the European Parliament there were some shouted protests of "Collaborator" at the mention of Mr Fougere's name.

Mr Ellis brought with him to Strasbourg today the document recording Mr Fougere's acquittal when he returned to France voluntarily in 1955 to face collaboration charges before a military tribunal.

Mr Ellis decided to take the case because he met Mr Fougere's son, Ewan, during the EEC referendum in Wales last summer, before the arrest.

## Oberammergau dispute over text of play

Oberammergau, Feb 9.—A dispute over Oberammergau's Passion Play may have to be settled by a referendum among the citizens of this Bavarian village, Herr Ernst Zwick, the mayor, said today.

The dispute is over the present text, written in 1860 by Alois Daisenberg, which has been attacked as antisemitic because it blames the Jews for crucifying Christ.

Hans Schweighofer, who will produce the next play in 1980, wants to use an inoffensive text written in 1950 by Father Ferdinand Roemer. But a prominent group of villagers and actors say the 1750 text is suited, and propose amending the Daisenberg version.—AP.

## Pope says loss of love cannot end marriage

From Our Correspondent Rome, Feb 9

The Pope said today that the fact that a couple had lost love each other was in circumstances a valid ground for the dissolution of the marriage.

Speaking to the Vatican Sacred Rota court which deals with annulments of marriage, he criticized the modern tendency to attach more importance to love than to the bond of marriage. This led to divorce almost without limit. He did not doubt the importance of conjugal love, but marriage was based on the original consent of the partners and in no circumstances could this bond be invalidated.

## Big Mayotte vote to stay French welcomed in Paris

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Feb 9

M Olivier Stirn, the Secretary of State for Overseas Territories, said today that yesterday's referendum result in Mayotte showed that the wish of the small island in the Indian Ocean to remain French was indisputable.

The island's 32,000 inhabitants had the choice of either staying French or joining the three other islands of the Comoros archipelago, off Madagascar, which declared their independence last summer. The official return this morning showed a 99.41 per cent vote for staying French, with only 105 islanders against.

France went ahead with the poll after having vetoed in the

Security Council last week. United Nations demand that Mayotte remain the other islands.

M Stirn was careful to deny today that any pressure of any kind had been exercised by France on the island's voters.

M Stirn also denied that France intended to establish a military base on the island, and said it would develop tourism and agriculture there. Scenes of jubilation on Mayotte were reported today. M Stirn is to visit the island before it votes again in two months' time on whether to become a full French department.

The Comoros Government announced before the poll it would ignore the result.

## Sabotage attempt foiled

Rome, Feb 9.—Police today foiled what they believe was a sabotage attack on a huge petrol refinery which serves the whole of Rome.

After a tip-off they found a

car with 13 plastic bombs outside one of the refinery gates. Another, which drove off amid a hail of bullets, was later found abandoned with guns and ammunition inside.







OVERSEAS

# Mr Rabin defeats censure move but fails to convince MPs that American visit was successful

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Feb 9

In spite of an enforced revision of Israel's list of proposed arms purchases in the United States, the nation had the strength to overcome any difficulties. Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, told the Knesset today. He was explaining comments he had made in Washington which have caused a furore in Israel. Commenting in Washington under the guise of a "senior source", Mr Rabin had described the original lists as exaggerated, adding: "Thank God we corrected that". But Mr Rabin disclosed today that both the original and the revised lists of arms requests had had his approval, as well as that of Mr Peres, the Defence Minister, whose supporters have bitterly criticized the Prime Minister.

Rather lamely, Mr Rabin explained that the changes in the lists were caused by increased costs and "a more astute assessment that their scope was no longer realistic". That was presumed to be a reference to some of the sophisticated weapons which the Americans were reluctant to supply. He had meant no criticism of the defence establishment.

Mr Haim Landau, proposing a motion of no confidence for the Likud opposition, accused Mr Rabin of putting weapons into the hands of Israel's enemies, and of lacking the ability to withstand tension and pressure and to fulfill the job of Prime Minister. He warned the Government against a deal with Jordan which would hand over parts of the land of Israel "temporarily", implying that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would eventually take them over.

The opposition probably did Mr Rabin a service by pressing the censure motion on the House eventually defeated by 63 votes to 34, with 12 abstentions, and so forcing the ruling alignment to conceal its internal dissensions. However, many Labour and Mapam members, perhaps even a majority, are deeply troubled by the dispute over arms requests and do not share Mr Rabin's satisfaction over the results of his American visit.

When the domestic dispute over the arms lists dies down the more serious ideological split in the Cabinet over peace moves will have to be dealt with. The Prime Minister's apparent success in persuading President Ford to accept that any talks over the West Bank must be with King Hussein and not the PLO, and the subsequent moves by the King suggesting

that he is ready to consider offers from Israel, has revived an old debate.

Eight ministers, led by Mr Allon, the Foreign Minister, are eager to pursue "the Jordanian option" to the point of offering a partial withdrawal from populated areas.

The Mapam Party, which has two ministers, is threatening to pull out of the Government unless Mr Rabin makes a definite peace offer and forces the evacuation of illegal Jewish settlers near Nablus.

Mr Rabin's policy of gaining time and keeping the status quo has gained support from Mr Dayan, the former defence minister, who in a weekend speech interpreted King Hussein's willingness to consider dealing with Israel as justification for past refusal of territorial concessions.

The King was now "cooperating with Israeli policy", even though he had not been given Jericho or anything else. He was "carrying out Israeli policy of our presence in the West Bank, with our army, our settlements and our Government, while giving an important political expression to the Arab residents in the Amman Parliament".

In different words, that is what PLO supporters in the West Bank are saying, but it may prove too facile an interpretation.

## Iran officials accused over sugar deal

Tehran, Feb 9.—Two Under-Secretaries of Trade in the Iranian Government—Hussein Ali-Zadeh and Mohammed Ali-Saif—have become the first officials to be charged in a big anti-corruption drive here.

The two officials are charged with "negligence" in involving huge government purchases of sugar from Tate and Lyle Ltd, the British firm.

Mr Manuchehr Taslimi, the recently appointed Minister of Trade, predicted that more people would be involved in the alleged scandals which have occurred in the Iranian Government during the past two years. Until further interrogations have taken place there will be no more details released regarding the scandals, but a government announcement indicated that the alleged wrongdoing

involved other government purchases.

Rear Admiral Ranzi Abbas Azari, the commander of the Iranian Navy, and his assistant, Rear Admiral Hassan Rafiei, have already been arrested on corruption charges and are still being interrogated. A budget officer, Junior Captain Iraj Shafiei, who was imprisoned on embezzlement charges, committed suicide in jail.



Los Angeles firemen are suddenly engulfed in flames as they try to rescue the crew of a DC4 that crashed on a golf course. Ten firemen were burnt, some severely; the crew of were killed but three other occupants of the aircraft escaped injury.

## Russia puts off visit by Egyptian

Cairo, Feb 9.—The Soviet Union has postponed a visit to Moscow by Mr Zakaria Abdul Farrah, the Egyptian Trade Minister, to conclude this year's trade agreement, the newspaper *Al-Gomhuria* said today.

Mr Farrah was due to fly to Moscow next Sunday, but was notified by Soviet officials that the visit would have to be postponed because of meetings of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

Observers said in Cairo that the postponement was likely to strain further Soviet-Egyptian relations which are already tense.

## Lebanese political leader states the case against partition

By Edward Mortimer

A partition of Lebanon would be "against the interests of Christians both in Lebanon and in the rest of the Middle East", Mr Raymond Eddé, one of Lebanon's leading Christian politicians, has been telling all and sundry during a month's tour of Western capitals. He believes he helped to persuade the United States to come out explicitly against partition, which it did through the mouth of Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, for the first time when he went to Moscow last month.

Personally, Mr Eddé explained in an interview with *The Times* in London yesterday, "I have always been against partition. I do not want a new Israel. I do not want Christians to live in a ghetto. A small Lebanon with a Christian majority would not be viable economically and could not even last. After a few years, as a result of emigration and of the new troubles which would be stirred up against it, this little Christian Lebanon would cease to exist."

Mr Eddé does not accept that the recent fighting in Lebanon had anything to do with Muslim demands for changes in the constitution or the electoral law. "From the beginning, the Lebanese Muslims said they wanted the Presidency of the Republic to stay with the Maronites," he said. "As for the electoral law, it could have been changed by a parliamentary Bill, yet one was never tabled."

He also emphasized that the fighting was not an all-out religious war. There were some Christians fighting on the supposedly "Muslim" side. Secondly, in the areas where there was no actual fighting, relations between the different religious communities remained normal and there were regular meetings between political and religious leaders. "After the recent armistice, everyone came out into the streets together, and there were no more kidnappings," he said.

Mr Eddé, a lawyer by training, argued on the principle of *cui bono*—the person responsible for the fighting must have

been someone with an interest in destroying Lebanon as it existed before, a free, prosperous and multi-confessional state. He finds two main suspects: Israel, which "wants to balkanize the region to the north of it, setting up different confessional states: Christian, Alawite, Druse, Sunni and later a Kurdish republic, so as to justify the existence of a Jewish state, which could no longer be attacked as racist"; and Arab socialism, particularly the Baath Party, which might have been irritated by the success of Lebanon's free-enterprise economy.

He points out that, after each ceasefire, the fighting was started again by snipers who could have been Israeli, Arab or Soviet agents. What about the Palestinians, I asked. "It all goes back to the assassination of the three Palestinian leaders in the Rue Verdun in April, 1973, when Saeb Salam was Prime Minister," Mr Eddé said. "The Israeli commandos took over a whole district of Beirut for three hours, even controlling the traffic. Saeb Salam informed the commander-in-chief, who did nothing about, so afterwards Saeb Salam quite rightly demanded his dismissal."

But the President of the Republic (President Franjeh) supported the commander-in-chief, so Saeb Salam resigned. Then an Army corporal was kidnapped by some Palestinians, who thought there was a conspiracy between Israel and the Lebanese regime.

"They were told to release him. The ultimatum expired, and the Lebanese Air Force went into action over the refugee camps. It did not actually fire into the camps themselves, but of course that is what people thought. "Then there was a reconciliation between Arafat [Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization] and the President of the Republic. The President said: 'I can not defend you; you must defend yourselves.' So then the Palestinians, acting under the 1969 Cairo agreement, imported many weapons—anti-aircraft guns, Sam 6s, heavy machineguns, etc: all

this so that the PLO camps could defend the against Israeli attacks. I think there was a time guerrilla, they paraded weapons and fired them air."

"The Christians, he think that these weapons be used against them. I think there were 40,000 Christians who were going in Lebanon until the PLO problem was solved, we hardly going to be me and they thought this was the delicate balance in Lebanon. So the Christians in their turn, as had to buy weapons from dealers who made fort the people's expense, the Palestinians got them from the Arab states."

"Certain Christians, that coexistence is a heavily-armed Palestinian less well-armed Christians not possible. By the beg of 1975, Christian voice raised to reconsider the presence of Muslims and Christians arguing that it was not possible and that it was better to proceed to the tion of Lebanon."

Now, Mr Eddé concludes a result of President Fr visit to Damascus on 5 the 1969 Cairo agreement been reaffirmed and guaranteed by Syria but the terms had still not been put officially. His own par voted against it in 1969 it was not prepared to an agreement without what it was. He hoped the Lebanese Parliament be told officially what ditions were.

He also said he accepted that the Syrian ment should deal with ann's internal affairs. He said, "but I am tomorrow Iraq wanted a vene in Syria's affair dent Assad would not The last word must be Lebanese Parliament. He would not be the future to see PLO and Lebanese Christian forces to resist Syrian ence."

## Black group blamed for disturbances

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, Feb 9

A stinging attack on one of South Africa's main "black consciousness" groups, the South African Students' Organization (Saso), is contained in a report published today by a one-man commission investigating disturbances that took place at the black University of the North in September, 1974.

The report, by Mr Justice J. H. Snyman, lays the blame for the disturbances on the "extreme and alarming hostility towards whites" which it says had been developed and fostered by Saso. It adds that in view of Saso's political activities there were serious doubts as to whether it could any longer claim to be a student's organization.

Saso has been under pressure from the South African authorities for some time and several of its leaders are at present on trial in Pretoria on charges under the Terrorism Act. It is expected that stronger action will be taken against the organization, which stands for black pride and self-dependence, as a result of the report.

Commenting on the development of black consciousness in South Africa, the report says that "the blacks and especially students at the university with their poor economic, cultural and educational background have become conscious of the fact that they have lagged behind whites in the development of human civilization."

"This gives rise to the resentment of the superior knowledge and initiative of the whites who are blamed for the shortcomings and failings of the blacks. They do not realize, or they refuse to admit, that by clinging to what is their own they are prevented from obtaining what they want from whites."

The university, situated at Turfloop near Pietersburg, Transvaal, was set up in 1959 to provide higher education for several northern tribal groups.

## Yugoslav plot trial open

From Dassa Trevisan  
Belgrade, Feb 9

Four former party officials appeared in a Belgrade court today in the first of several trials involving 36 people alleged to have formed secret pro-Soviet cells with the aim of overthrowing the Yugoslav regime and placing the country "under foreign influence".

The most prominent defendant is Mr Dusan Brkic, who until 1950 was deputy prime minister of the Government and who lost his because of his pro-Soviet sympathies in the eight Yugoslav-Soviet conflicts. As a result of the pro demand that the public be excluded from the trial, the case heard in camera. I related trials—one at and the other at Banj are due to begin shortly.

## Arrow wounds after tribal battle

Port Moresby, Feb 9.—Twenty-eight warriors were treated for arrow wounds today after 800 men fought a tribal battle in Papua New Guinea's highlands, the police reported. —Reuters.

## Tunisian minister talks in Austria

Vienna, Feb 9.—Chatty, the Tunisian Minister, arrived in Vienna today. He is expected to discuss economic issues with his Austrian counterpart. He is also expected to meet with the Austrian Chancellor, Kreisky, the Chancellor.

## Cut stationery costs

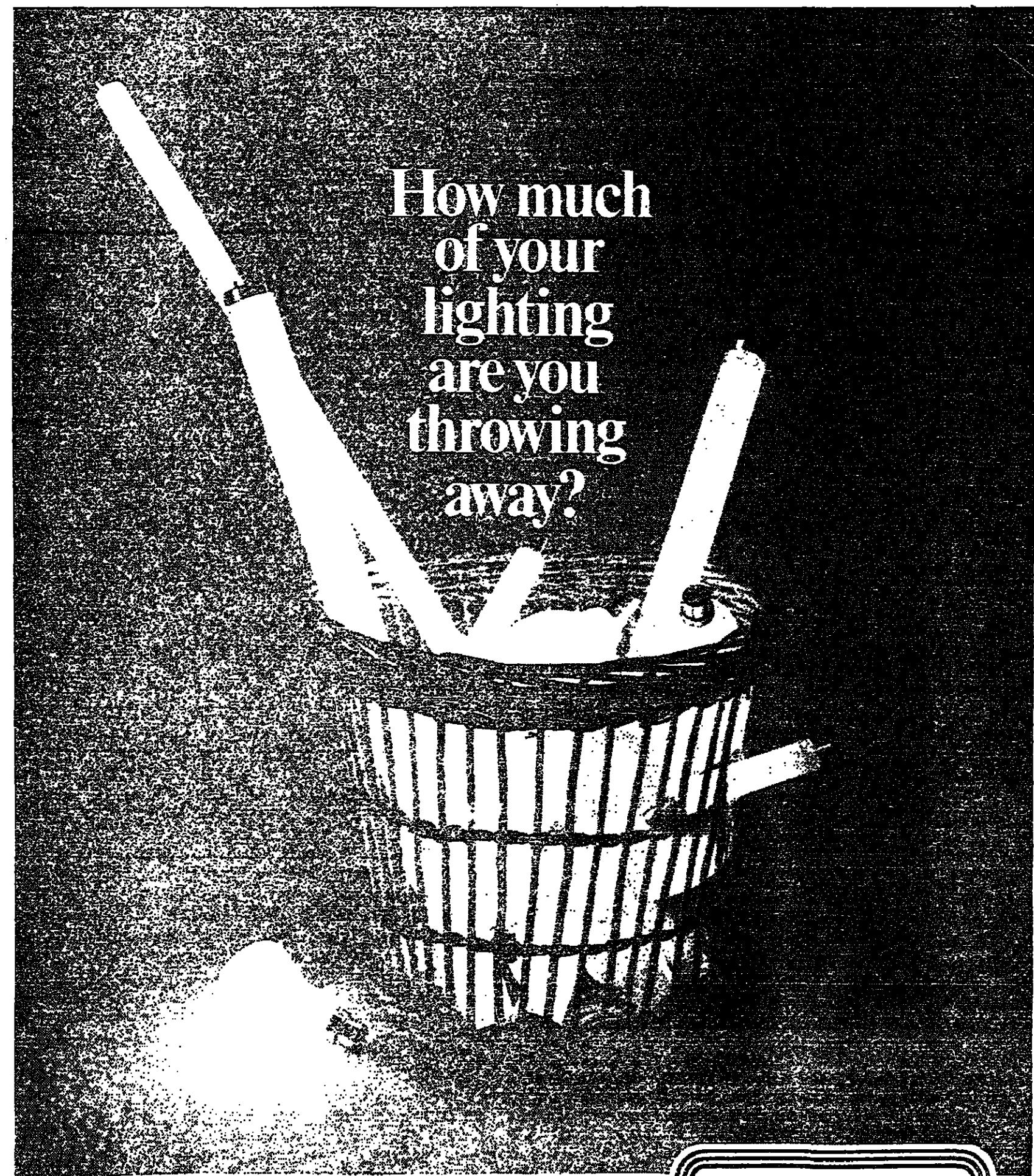
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صناعات الكهرباء



## Malay lawyers alarmed over erosion of legal safeguards moves against insurgents

and hearsay are amended drastically. If the court believes that any witness for the prosecution is afraid to have his identity disclosed, evidence can be given in camera in the absence of the accused and his counsel. Conviction can also be obtained from hearsay evidence as well as the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice or a minor.

The earlier essential (Community Self-Reliance) Regulations, 1975, take a huge cut of communist tactics by making every member of a household above the age of 14 responsible for the family's activities. Both sets of regulations have come under attack from members of the Malaysian bar. One barrister, who was once detained himself, doubted whether the regulations would help the government in its fight against the communists.

"With the deteriorating security situation, there were political pressures being brought against the Government," he said. "These regulations were in answer to that—nothing more." There has been no official confirmation of when the first people to be charged under the security cases regulations will appear in court. According to

legal sources, two men charged with illegal possession of firearms—a charge carrying the death penalty, will be tried in April.

These regulations apply to the entire population, but Malaysia's thousands of students are also kept in line with the Universities and University Colleges (Amendment) Act of 1975. This prohibits students from joining or supporting any society, political party, or trade union, either inside or outside Malaysia, even if they are lawfully established.

Furthermore, any student charged with any criminal offence is automatically suspended or dismissed. These tough regulations followed the widespread student demonstrations in late 1974 in support of protesting farm labourers in north Malaysia and last year's demonstrations in Australia and New Zealand by Malaysian students against visits by Tun Abdul Razak, the late Prime Minister.

Most of the people affected by the Government's sweeps and extensive questioning are those living in the predominantly Chinese new villages that were established 25 years ago to deny communists access to the poor rural Chinese.

## Communists in Japan fear 1934 court case

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, Feb 9

For the past two weeks Japanese politicians have all but abandoned normal parliamentary business and have been locked in a furious and controversial debate over a 42-year-old court case surrounding the death of a police infiltrator.

The interest in resurrecting the case out of the distant pre-war past is understandable. A general election is not far off, and the man who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the death of an agent who had infiltrated the Communist Party in the early thirties is none other than Mr. Kenji Miyamoto, the incumbent chairman of the present Communist Party.

Mr. Miyamoto and three other Communists were sentenced to life imprisonment for manslaughter after the infiltrator, who was being interrogated, died while attempting to escape from the Communists' headquarters.

Mr. Miyamoto was released by the Allied forces in 1945, apparently because of illness and his civil rights were restored in 1947.

The controversial circumstances surrounding the agent's death 42 years ago were re-examined last month by *Bungei Shunju*, the intellectual magazine which was the first publication to expose the business irregularities which forced the previous Prime Minister, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, to resign over a year ago.

Since then, conservative politicians have jumped on the bandwagon, demanding that the Government reopen the case to establish whether the agent had died accidentally during a struggle or whether the Communists had, in fact, lynched him. They also want the Government to explain why civil rights were restored to Mr. Miyamoto.

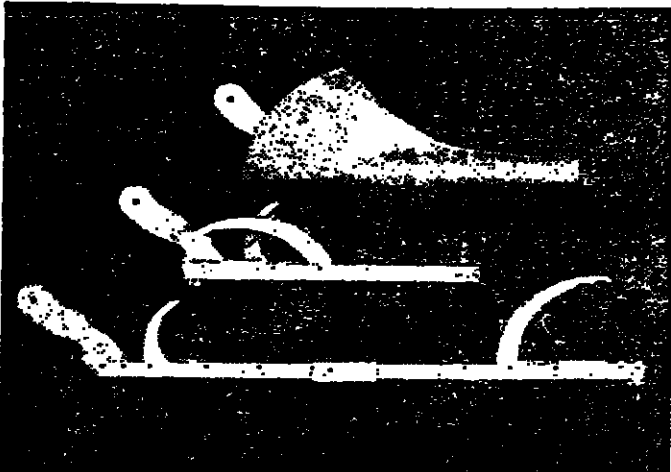
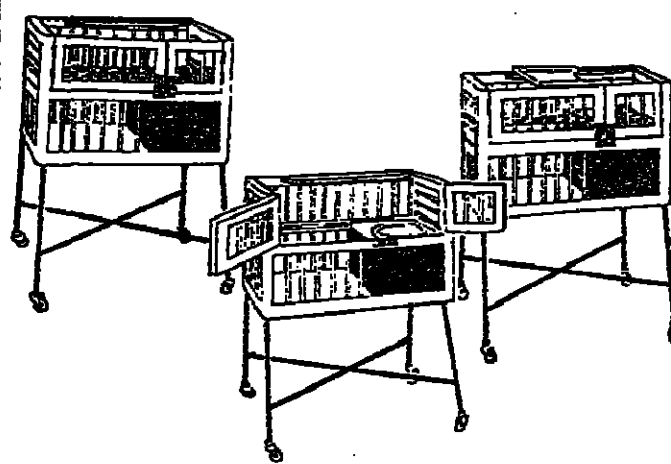
The Communists see the controversy as a smear campaign designed to harm the party before the elections. With the knowledge that they have picked up considerable support since the party abandoned its former policy of violence, the Communists are fighting tooth and nail to deny the allegations that Mr. Miyamoto helped to lynch the infiltrator.

In an open statement, Mr. Miyamoto outlined details of the case this week, claiming that the police infiltrator had died of shock after he was apprehended by Mr. Miyamoto and three colleagues while attempting to escape from the party's headquarters.

According to the autopsy, the agent died either of traumatic shock or because he suffered from an abnormal physical condition. In any event, the case has become the hottest political issue in Japan today and political observers are convinced that it will harm the Communist Party when the country goes to the polls later this year to elect new representatives to the lower House of the Diet.

## Design

by Prudence Glynn



Two good examples of ingenuity from Morigue Cornwell's book, *Early Years*. Above: A bottle holder made from components bought at a bicycle shop with a rigid handle added with a small nut and bolt arrangement. Top left: A baby wagon/high chair/potty chair centre made specially for a mother unable to lift her baby. More details of these are contained in *Equipment for the Disabled* (4) published by the National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases, Vincent House, 1 Springfield Road, Hammersmith, Surrey. Below: A strong, supportive long handled dustpan and brush made by the Helping Hand Co., Sandhurst, Kent, price £2.75 inc VAT and p and p. This company make a wide range of reaching aids, such as the folding tongs illustrated on the left, price £5.13 inc VAT and p and p. Some tongs can be fitted with a magnet (left) which is useful for pins, etc. Helping Hand also make a weird looking but estimable contraption for putting on your stockings.

## Design helps those who help themselves

"The number of disabled mothers or fathers of babies and young children in this country is not known" it says frankly in the press release for a book just published by the Disabled Living Foundation which provides a sensible, practical and yet imaginative guide to handling children up to first school age for parents who suffer from some restricting disability. What is known, however—though the press release does not mention it—is that the number is likely to increase as advances in the treatment of, for example, Spina Bifida or the Thalidomide cases produce a group of sexually mature adults for which few or no precedents exist.

*Early Years*, written by a practising physiotherapist with small children of her own, although not herself disabled (the cover of the book is most misleading, showing the author's name, Morigue Cornwell, apparently attached to a wheelchair-bound mother) has been compiled with sympathy and insight by someone who has a great deal of practical experience of rehabilitation, is sensible about money, and realistic about human beings.

The problem is that not only are disabled parents a minority group in the community, there are minorities within that group. Only a percentage is wheelchair bound, or have the same disabilities. Thus it becomes a highly individual problem, coping with individual needs. Everyone wants something different, so mainly as far as buying products goes it is a question of cooperation from firms and help, either at home or from a firm, in adapting existing products to your own personal needs.

I wondered if firms on the whole had been helpful, or if the minority nature of the market had diminished their interest. Mrs. Cornwell found the former. Of a hundred firms contacted when she was writing the book more than three quarters replied helpfully and quickly, and practically. There are copious lists of names and addresses at the back of the book of firms offering all sorts of specialized services, reliable products and of institutions which can help the disabled parent. For example, did you know that the Royal National Institute for the Blind produces cookery books and knitting patterns in Braille?

Although much of the book is devoted to the problems of parents whose mobility is restricted, and deals in detail with playing, bathing, dressing, feeding, washing up, going out and indeed every aspect of child care from the point of view of someone whose reach or stance is limited, or who has entirely or partially useless hands, there are chapters too for blind and partially sighted parents, deaf and partially hearing parents and epileptic mothers.

There are also chapters dealing with family planning genetic counselling and such social problems as moving to a new area and the concepts of safety, and discipline, both even more crucial to a disabled parent who cannot always move fast enough to prevent an accident or intervene in cases of disobedience. The immediate criticisms of *Early Years* have been that at £2.50 it is too expensive—one couple wrote to Mrs. Cornwell after her first book *Early Days* (which cost £1.25, but that's inflation for you) came out and said that they had wasted their money because they had not learnt anything new. "In that case," retorted the doughty Mrs. Cornwell, "you're not the sort of people who need my book."

For she is the first to insist that the most important factor in coping successfully under a physical handicap is mental attitude, ingenuity, resourcefulness and positive thinking. If you already have those, you probably do not need her book because you will have achieved the basic need, self-help, already. But at the same time she is the first to recognize that it is precisely those who are

least able to organize themselves to cope who are least able to find out about help and to utilize it when they find it. This answer is a second criticism of her recent book, that it is written at a very basic level, seems to cover a lot of ground one might take for granted as common knowledge, and is somewhat didactic in tone. This is, I am sure, both deliberate and right. It is precisely those in need who need the clearest and least theoretical explanations.

On the question of expense, Mrs. Cornwell also had to face criticisms of her lists of suggested products, each carefully priced, which if you bought them all would add up to a hefty sum. But of course you are not expected to buy them all. You are expected to work out your own special needs—for which there may indeed be no existing perfect solution—and buy whatever is nearest to it.

A far more serious question put to Mrs. Cornwell by a broadcast interviewer, and it is one which will be reinforced if I think by people reading her book and looking at pictures of women feeding their babies and changing nappies with their toes is in the "Do you really think people like that should have babies... that they make suitable parents..." genre. To this Mrs. Cornwell replies that parenthood is largely a question of mental ability anyway, and that disabled parents think much more deeply before they have children because they know that they are going to be criticized. They tend to be much more socially responsible, much more prepared to seek advice and if necessary genetic counselling. I suppose it is some sort of atavistic herd fear of the deformed which makes society so harsh on the private lives of the physically handicapped.

When one considers the feckless, irresponsible, mentally thick couples whose hapless offspring the state usually ends up supporting, or rescuing, but who have never been viewed askance simply because they have two hands and two feet operative, one wonders about values.

Things Mrs. Cornwell would like to see more of for disabled parents include borrowable equipment for babies available quickly. Too often by the time help arrives the child has grown past the need. More effort in introducing disabled parents to one another, so that they can discuss problems and find that they are not pariahs or totally unique (something Doreen Savage found invaluable with her facially disfigured patients). Often, particularly before the first child, a disabled mother feels tremendous physical and mental isolation and even despair at how she will cope. Libraries could be more helpful in stocking specialist books on the subjects (they might start by stocking Mrs. Cornwell's). More practical help in getting big consumer durables—for example a split level cooker for a chair-bound mother. More flexibility in help for the temporarily disabled; many women are restricted in movement after a birth, or you can break your leg or arm, or have a car accident.

Understandably help is required. Many families with a disabled parent are in the lower income group for the obvious reasons that the other parent has to tailor hours and perhaps jeopardize job mobility and promotion, to fit in with the home routine. This low income level means that housing is frequently not ideal.

The overall message is one of optimism and encouragement though. Just as there will always be plenty of able bodied parents to fill their family responsibilities, so there will be plenty of disabled parents with the wit and the courage to make a success of them. They deserve, like many other groups in our society, more help than they get, but *Early Years*, at any rate, puts out a hand in their direction. *Early Years*, published by the Disabled Living Foundation, 346 Kensington High Street, London, W24. Tel. 01-602 2491.



● Torplay, designed by Betty Milling, Torpoint, St Bees, Cumbria, have added a halter necked bra, pretty and light to their mastectomy range. Called Gina, it costs £4.25 in white only.

● Boots offer several aids to sufferers from muscular discomforts. They have the Anne Wax Bath, price £38.78 from their branches or on prescription from a doctor at £35.90.

● A small electric heating pad which can be tucked under the shoulders or anywhere stiff, the Dreamland Medicare pad costs £5.75 from Boots.

● An underblanket with special low wattage for continuous use is called the Halcyon underblanket and reckons to give 24 hours warmth for 1p. Price £24.35 from Boots.

## Problem GARGANTUAN GATEAU

Cost less stomachs were on demand the week. After preparing a banquet menu for sixty people we were not on the scent of authentic horse manure for a gardener and one had to self-dance of after stove notions to keep for another member which had the least smell. Of course as usual we had to produce our Gargantuan Gateau, not to say Sloganeering of carpenters, plumbers, electricians and other house workers. With for our kitchen is: 1799 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. or join (12.02.76) immediately over the phone with your credit card by telephone.

01-828 8181

## Governor-General accused by Mr Whitlam 'of deceit'

Canberra, Feb 9.—Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Labour Party leader, tonight accused Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, and Mr Fraser, the Prime Minister, of being deceitful men. Sir John dismissed Mr Whitlam as Prime Minister last November at the height of the political crisis.

Mr Whitlam said in a televised interview that he and his Government were improperly ousted by a coup through a usurpation of power by the Governor-General.

It had been easy (for Mr Fraser's Liberal-National Country Party coalition) to defeat his Government in the general election in December because of the Governor-General's action, Mr Whitlam went on. "This would happen with any government in the Western world if there was a coup d'etat and the Crown or a dictatorial president were to install a government of his choice at the

time half-way through the term of the elected government."

Mr Whitlam went on: "Sir John is a dishonourable and deceitful man." He "deceived people that he had known, he had worked with for decades." Asserting that his Labour administration had been beaten because like every other Western government it was held responsible for unemployment and inflation, Mr Whitlam added: "But we were defeated because our term was cut short half-way through, for the second time, our elected term was cut short, was halved, this time by a coup d'etat by a usurpation by the Governor-General."

He believed that the Australian public had now come to see that "not only is the Governor-General a deceitful person but the Prime Minister is a deceitful person."

Mr Whitlam vowed that he would still be leading Labour at the next general election in 1978.—Reuter.

## 100 travellers stranded by floods

Most of the main road links, while in northern South Australia some of the heaviest falls of the century were recorded. A Royal Australian Air Force helicopter dropped food and medical supplies to isolated towns and cattle ranches in Queensland. While flood warnings were renewed for rivers in the two states, 54 passengers on a train in central Australia

waited patiently for the waters to abate after being trapped for four days.

Police in Alice Springs reported that normally arid areas resembled inland seas in some places and huge mudheaps in others. Motorists trapped by the waters could remain isolated for up to a week and many airstrips had been closed, they added.—Reuter.

# he devastation in Guatemala. Now you can help.

Last Sunday on TV an appeal went out for mediate aid to the victims of the earthquakes which devastated Guatemala and neighbouring countries.

Whole cities, towns and villages have been red out. 40,000 are injured, at least 200,000 are neless.

Stricken areas are critically short of medical shelter, food and water. And there is the threat of a hoid epidemic.

The Disasters Emergency Committee needs ney urgently to help in relief and redevelopment work.

Please send any money you can afford today to:  
Guatemala Earthquake Appeal,  
Room 10, P.O. Box 999,  
London EC3 2AA.



or through any bank or Post Office Giro, quoting account no. 5196000.

The Disasters Emergency Committee comprises the British Red Cross Society, Christian Aid/CAFOD, Oxfam, the Save the Children Fund, War on Want.









# included in team fitness doubts

against Scotland in 1975, and he and Squibbs were the England wings for the two internationals in Australia last summer.

Fast and aggressive, with a low centre of gravity, Morley has usually come up trumps for England in attack. He had a fine tour in Australia, but he was somewhat vulnerable to a rolling ball, and the selectors obviously have been prepared to overlook his thoroughly bad day in defence when playing for Western Counties in November against the Australian, Percy Bath.

A lot of people, including some of the shrewdest judges, have been saying for Martin Cooper's side to stand off half, and likewise for Alan Hargreaves a full back. One distinguished Welsh international, who knows his kind of backs, says that, in fact, England have been playing their best scrum half at full back, and their best wing at stand-off. As to Cooper, I hope he will not think he has had less than a fair run for his money in these columns, but he could be his last chance to string it all together with map and judgement, for 80 minutes and not just for the 20 minutes after the half, and then start against Wales. It would help his cause if Lampkowski could give him a faster, longer service.

As to Hargreaves, I have general reservations about his line-kicking, but have none about his courage, his attacking potential or his foot-kicking sense. He is another who must prove his fitness, having had no serious rugby since tearing ligaments in his shoulder during the Welsh match.



Alan Morley... plagued by knee injuries.

Had Roger Uney been fit, that surely would have been a chance for him to show his worth, but he has been out for a long time, probably at number eight but just possibly on a flank. A combination of Uney (left side), Ripley and Neary, though not flawless, must remain just an interesting speculation.

The inclusion of Cooke at centre was predictable after his promising beginning against Wales. It is now up to the players to repay their selectors' faith. The team is:

ENGLAND: A. J. Hignell (Cambridge University); A. J. Morley

# eat Scottish debate on creaking joints

Michael from a tapped Scottish penalty, Faulkner fed his half back, and then he was out. A kick that Scotland comfortably tucked under. Just after this, Wheel wrestled the ball out of two successive hands, only for Bennett to cut back inside from the scrum, and then he was out. The ball was in the hands of the next on both occasions it looked as if the ball should have been moved onwards.

These events preceded John P. R. Williams' intrusion from a Welsh lineout when by Martin, and a premature tackle upon him by the limping referee, unlighted or unbinding, some 50 yards away. I did not have the space yesterday to give credit to Price for winning a quick Welsh throw to the front that led to the scrum, from which Bennett hoisted his perfect howitzer at Irvine, nor to the scrum, which was a cause of high quality. The scrum was a cause of high quality. The scrum was a cause of high quality. The scrum was a cause of high quality.

# Rowing Cambridge keep their thinking caps on

By Jim Raitton

While Oxford are expected to announce their crew for the Boat Race (March 20) this week, Cambridge seem far from their final selection. The crew is still in the process of being selected, and the team is still in the process of being selected.

A glance at the Cambridge trials at Ely last December was sufficient to indicate that the team was still in the process of being selected. The team was still in the process of being selected.

# West Indies and Australian averages

Australia: batting									
Player	Runs	Wickets	Runs	Wickets	Runs	Wickets	Runs	Wickets	Runs
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117
D. S. Chappell	117	1	117	1	117	1	117	1	117

# Racing Building up to monumental Triumph

By Michael Seely

Havannus, never off a tight rein to beat his six opponents in the Somerby Novices' Hurdle at Leicester yesterday afternoon, provided the third leg of a treble for Bob Davies and also gave David Morley, Havannus' trainer, his second winner of the afternoon.

Davies, who had been beaten by his brother-in-law, Terry Biddlecombe, for the jockey's championship in 1968-69 and who won the title outright in 1969-70 and 1971-72, is clearly throwing out a strong challenge in his attempt to become the leading rider for the fourth time in his career. Havannus' third success of the season and who won the title outright in 1969-70 and 1971-72, is clearly throwing out a strong challenge in his attempt to become the leading rider for the fourth time in his career.

# Alta should write another page in the Peacock saga

By Jim Snow

If Alta wins, as I hope, the second division of the Rhyhope Novices' Hurdle at Sedgefield yesterday afternoon, it will be a page in the Peacock saga.

Alta, who has been ridden by his son, the jockey, has been a success story since he was bought by the late Duke of Devonshire. He has been a success story since he was bought by the late Duke of Devonshire.

## Leicester programme

1.30 OADEY HURDLE (Novices: Div 1: £510: 2m)									
000311	Cloves Hurdle (D. J. Greenall)	000312	Mr. Greenall	000313	Mr. Greenall	000314	Mr. Greenall	000315	Mr. Greenall
000316	Mr. Greenall	000317	Mr. Greenall	000318	Mr. Greenall	000319	Mr. Greenall	000320	Mr. Greenall
000321	Mr. Greenall	000322	Mr. Greenall	000323	Mr. Greenall	000324	Mr. Greenall	000325	Mr. Greenall
000326	Mr. Greenall	000327	Mr. Greenall	000328	Mr. Greenall	000329	Mr. Greenall	000330	Mr. Greenall
000331	Mr. Greenall	000332	Mr. Greenall	000333	Mr. Greenall	000334	Mr. Greenall	000335	Mr. Greenall
000336	Mr. Greenall	000337	Mr. Greenall	000338	Mr. Greenall	000339	Mr. Greenall	000340	Mr. Greenall
000341	Mr. Greenall	000342	Mr. Greenall	000343	Mr. Greenall	000344	Mr. Greenall	000345	Mr. Greenall
000346	Mr. Greenall	000347	Mr. Greenall	000348	Mr. Greenall	000349	Mr. Greenall	000350	Mr. Greenall
000351	Mr. Greenall	000352	Mr. Greenall	000353	Mr. Greenall	000354	Mr. Greenall	000355	Mr. Greenall

## Sedgefield programme

1.45 SEAHAM HARBOUR HURDLE (Handicap: £272: 2m)									
000001	Arrow Head (D. J. Hardy)	000002	Mr. Hardy	000003	Mr. Hardy	000004	Mr. Hardy	000005	Mr. Hardy
000006	Mr. Hardy	000007	Mr. Hardy	000008	Mr. Hardy	000009	Mr. Hardy	000010	Mr. Hardy
000011	Mr. Hardy	000012	Mr. Hardy	000013	Mr. Hardy	000014	Mr. Hardy	000015	Mr. Hardy
000016	Mr. Hardy	000017	Mr. Hardy	000018	Mr. Hardy	000019	Mr. Hardy	000020	Mr. Hardy
000021	Mr. Hardy	000022	Mr. Hardy	000023	Mr. Hardy	000024	Mr. Hardy	000025	Mr. Hardy
000026	Mr. Hardy	000027	Mr. Hardy	000028	Mr. Hardy	000029	Mr. Hardy	000030	Mr. Hardy
000031	Mr. Hardy	000032	Mr. Hardy	000033	Mr. Hardy	000034	Mr. Hardy	000035	Mr. Hardy
000036	Mr. Hardy	000037	Mr. Hardy	000038	Mr. Hardy	000039	Mr. Hardy	000040	Mr. Hardy
000041	Mr. Hardy	000042	Mr. Hardy	000043	Mr. Hardy	000044	Mr. Hardy	000045	Mr. Hardy

## Sedgefield selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 OADEY HURDLE. 2.0 Sicilian Son. 2.30 Le Robston. 3.0 Young Tam. 3.30 Ireland's Own. 4.0 BEAR'S PAW is specially recommended.

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 OADEY HURDLE. 2.0 Sicilian Son. 2.30 Le Robston. 3.0 Young Tam. 3.30 Ireland's Own. 4.0 BEAR'S PAW is specially recommended.







All the subject matter  
on all the  
subjects that matter



Charging higher fees could be discriminatory and damaging for Britain

# Why overseas students should not be made to pay more

The Government now seems bent on the disastrous course of raising tuition fees for overseas students, probably by as much as five times, in 1977. Foreign students would then be paying about 10 times as much as home students and nearly the full economic cost of the average course they attend.

An official policy group of the Cabinet has been looking at the question since last July. It consists of civil servants from many departments. In a confidential report they estimate that the 50,000 foreign students at universities and colleges of higher and further education cost the taxpayer £120m a year.

The group recommends that foreign student fees should be increased by at least twice and preferably by five times the new rates of £416 for students on advanced courses and £260 for those on non-advanced courses starting in September, 1976.

It also advocates a sliding scale to charge the full cost of the course from students in countries whose government can afford it, while continuing to help to some extent students from developing countries.

My initial reaction to these

proposals is one of guts abhorrence. Any increase whether twice or five times would threaten the free movement and international concept of university and college education. Colleges benefit academically and socially if they are multi-racial societies as anyone must admit if they have been fortunate enough to study alongside students from all over the world.

Such proposals if implemented would be enormously damaging in loss of goodwill to Britain's influence throughout the globe. They would devastate one of the most real and solid contributions that Britain can afford to give developing countries, including those which in the past she has been happy mercifully to exploit. They will encourage a racist element in college admissions and stimulate other countries to be similarly racist in the fees they charge the 24,000 British students abroad.

Even when calmer thoughts prevail the proposals still seem suicidal. Below is a table showing the market for overseas students as an education minister in a rich oil-producing country would see it. At the moment we are out on a limb with Eire in discriminating fiercely between home and

foreign students. If we increase our fees to £2,000 a year in 1977 we will be charging about the same as American and foreign students pay to go to Yale. The United States is often held as a shining example by those who advocate steep fee increases for foreign students.

Firstly, the United States discriminates between residents and non-residents of states, not countries, which is not so invidious. Secondly, the average fees charged are considerably less than the ones proposed for Britain. Thirdly, she has more generous foreign scholarship schemes than we could ever afford to give. And lastly the estimated percentage of foreign students in higher education in the United States is less than 2 per cent of the total student population.

Our figure is roughly 10 per cent. France has 9 per cent and West Germany sets aside 8 per cent of its places for overseas students although not as many take them up. Switzerland has the highest with 22 per cent.

Fees for foreign students in Britain have (along with those for home students) been increased by 30 per cent recently as from next September. If we

increase them by another five times, the cut-off point even for students from countries that can afford to pay could be dramatic. Mr Rupert Bristow, deputy secretary of the United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs, says that even now many student welfare officers at foreign embassies are considering sending next year's students to West Germany instead of Britain.

Country	Home fees	Foreign fees	% in b/e
U.S.A.	£182	\$900	1.6
U.K. advanced	£184	\$416	10
U.K. non-advanced	£150	\$260	not known
Eire: univ	£40	\$40	9
Canada	£350	\$350	9
Netherlands	£90	\$90	1
France	£15	\$15	9
Switzerland	three out of 10 cantons	discriminate	27
Germany	Free	Free	8.5
Scandinavia	Free	Free	not known
Australia	Free	Free	8
Belgium	Free	Free	10

When discriminatory fees were first introduced in Britain in 1967, the effect had consequences on overseas student numbers which it took four years to make up. In crude cash terms alone it can be argued that foreign students put more into the economy than they take out, and if government measures result in an exodus of many foreign students from our shores, then

the short-term benefits will be minimal, if not dubious. Lord Crowsley-Paen, former Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, recently said in the House of Lords that the "resource costs" of providing education for foreign students was £170m a year. His department could not last week explain how he arrived at that figure.

Clearly it includes capital and other costs of universities and colleges which would still be outstanding if all foreign students were wiped off the face of Britain.

In the Lords debate on January 21 he gave other figures which tally closely with the estimate in a recent joint report of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and University Grants Committee. They are based on recurrent expenditure and give a fairer indication of the true cost to the taxpayer this academic year:

DEFICIT (1975/6)

Students	course	subsidy cost
40,000 on advanced courses	£1,580	£67m
20,000 on non-advanced courses	£800	£16m
TOTAL	£33m	

On the credit side Lord Crowsley-Paen estimated that foreign students spent £60m in Britain a year on living expenses for themselves and their dependants. Vice-Chancellors and principals who are perhaps closer to foreign students than Lord Crowsley-Paen put the figure nearer £75m.

The sources also estimate that freedom of foreign students to go to British universities and colleges encourages a further £40m at least in foreign currency which they spend in private schools and institutions each year.

Add to all this the intangible, unquantifiable, but logical benefits to British exports. Students highly trained in this country who then proceed to important posts in their own countries can exert great influence on contracts entered into with Britain for equipment, buildings and technical skills.

The conclusions I reach are the same as those of most of the distinguished peers who spoke in the recent debate. Lord Crowsley-Paen, former Ambassador in Washington and former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, said: "The consequences of over-

seas students) in benefit to Britain, economic, are calculated to assess, but I doubt that it is all as large as that."

And Lord Crowsley-Paen, former representative of the United Nations, said: "The students who come to study in this country contribute money which brings far more than anything paid by this country's education."

The millions of pounds spent on foreign students should be recognised as a considerable investment in the future prosperity of this country as well as a very effective form of propaganda. A working man should be set up to the subsidy costs as far as a paper can be the budget hole.

Department of Education and Science and local authorities (notably London) to the Ministry of Education. Between the DES and the broken down over the nation. Why?

Education Commission

Education Commission

Education Commission

Education Commission

## The political outlaw whose views could help to shape a new Spain

If there had been a yearbook for the political class of 75 in Spain, a young lawyer from Seville, Señor Felipe González, probably would have been chosen the man most likely to succeed.

That was the year in which Señor González became known on the national scene as an underground political leader, soon to surface. It was the year in which the PSOE (Spanish Socialist Workers' Party) finally re-established its own identity in Spain after a wearying succession of break-away movements, the most important of which was led by the respected law professor, Enrique Tierno Galván. It was the year in which another lawyer, Señor Pablo Castellano of Madrid, stepped down from the job of Secretary General of the PSOE after a brief stint, clearing the way for the 33-year-old lawyer from Seville.

And of course it was the year that General Franco died, a year of opportunity for anyone in the Spanish opposition. Still technically operating in clandestinity, Señor González is no longer really hiding. Secret emissaries of the Interior Minister (and former Ambassador to London), Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, keep in touch with him, although he insists that he has made no pact with the Government headed by Señor Carlos Arias Navarro. Illegal labour leaders and representatives of outlawed political organizations come and go to his office with relative freedom (although you have to wait after ringing the doorbell, while they undo the latch and chain). Señor González is quoted liberally in the newly bold Spanish press. He no longer minds being identified by name when making statements regarding party policies or decisions.

The party he leads is not strong in terms of dedicated "card-carrying" members (nobody was foolish enough to carry such a card in the Franco era). There are about 6,000, in his undoubtedly optimistic estimate. But the party is in the mainstream of cur-

rent Spanish political thought, so much so that long before the Generalissimo died there were official moves to drain off support for the independent and intractable "real" party movement by setting up socialist-oriented groups within the single National Movement, and by implying in the movement's press that the socialists had made a deal with the regime.

Not acknowledging that the PSOE is not only socialist-oriented political movement in Spain, Señor González is nevertheless confident that it can now amalgamate the nation's socialist tendencies: "We are the only socialists in Spain who function from congress to congress, with real internal elections. The PSOE is the focal point around which Spanish socialism will crystallize. We are in touch with all the groups which call themselves socialists."

He thinks he will not have to wait long before his party can come out into the open. While it is outlawed today, and will remain so until the laws of the Franco regime are changed, it is no longer persecuted. Referring to the institutions of the regime which stand between this country and Western-style democracy, the young politician says, "The political structure of this country looks as if it were made of papier-mâché. It isn't real. The Government is doing a fairly good job within its own frame of reference, acting much more intelligently than before; but it cannot keep up with things. The country is jumping the track because the existing tracks were not made for speed. Socio-political realities will oblige the Government to incorporate the genuine political forces."

How long will that take? "Within the next six months the socio-political dynamics of the country will oblige the right to descend to the real political arena and face its opponents. By that time we will be able to enter a period of provisional government."

Compared with such old-timers as Señor Santiago Carrillo, leader of the PCE (Moscow-oriented Spanish Communist Party); Professor Enrique Tierno Galván, leader of the Popular Socialist Party (PSP); Joaquín Ruiz-Giménez, Spain's foremost Christian Democratic leader; liberal and moderate Señor José María Azaña, the current Foreign Minister, and other well-known Spanish political figures, the Andalusian lawyer is the enfant terrible.

Yet youth is not synonymous with brashness in his case. On the contrary, he is a man of few words, a man of few words, a man of few words.

The mood of the country, Señor González believes, will be made evident in municipal elections later this year, even

if and when that happens. King Juan Carlos may find his recently initiated reign about to end. The Secretary General of the PSOE claims that his party is willing to accept the monarchy, at least for the time being; but it will not accept it as a permanent institution without the approval of the people in a popular referendum. "In principle, the Socialist Party is a republican party," explains Señor González, "but that would not bar us from accepting a constitutional monarch if that is the will of the people."

Spain is in a hurry to rule its own destinies after nearly 40 years under the yoke of a military dictatorship. He feels that estimates made by members of the present cabinet, that it will take two years to prepare a representative democratic power structure, are unrealistic. A waiting period of two years for democracy is much too long for the country. There is no way of telling how quickly it will come, but popular opinion is already gaining momentum. There cannot be any political alternatives to the PSOE, a commitment between the power and the people. This cannot be accomplished without taking the opposition into account."

There is one prior condition which must be fulfilled in order to show that the Government of Prime Minister Arias is really interested in liberalization, according to Señor González: "Freedom for political prisoners and labour leaders and the unlimited return of political exiles, are a requisite sine qua non. The many petitions for amnesty are being officialized. There is a move to domesticate the pressure for legal recognition of workers' rights, he said.

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As for his party's immediate short-range objectives, Señor González said the PSOE supported the wave of strikes which began in January. He said the strike was a "spontaneous participation far surpassed the organizers' hopes." Not only is he firmly convinced that wages must rise further, "There is a big difference between the real and the official cost-of-living indexes"—he also says that the Government is right in considering the strikes as a political provocation. One of the aims of the strikes is to put legal recognition of workers' rights, he said.

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## Another illusion shattered, and about St Jerome of all people

It seems that Jerome was nothing like the gentle friar I have believed

How many more sustaining illusions are the experts going to take from me in the name of scholarship?

I read *The Wild Duck*? I ask because I have just read a new biography—Mr J. N. D. Kelly's *St Jerome: His Life, Writings and Controversies*, published by Duckworth, and I now learn from it that my view of St Jerome is, and always has been, wildly mistaken. I have always thought of him as the gentle, beloved teacher, with spectacles on nose and pouch on side, and a friendly lion purring somewhere in the background: a scholarly version of St Francis of Assisi, without the incrustation of sugar that the centuries have deposited. I see him, in fact, as the hero of the "apocryphal" in the Scuola S. Giorgio degli Schiavoni, which include two (it used to be three) of the most marvelous pictures Jerome ever inspired (and Mr Kelly reminds us that "He was... from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, to inspire the brush of great artists as no other early Christian figure"); in the first, the saint is seen trying to introduce his very cuddly-looking lion to his fellow-monks, who are not willing to be introduced, but making off in all directions, reminding me as they go of St. Jerome's shockingly subversive limerick:

There was a young girl called Whiten,  
Whose Sunday-school hymns  
To a lion:  
Of this lady there's some  
In the lion's tum-tum,  
And the rest is an angel in Zion.

In that one, Jerome looks even more cuddly than the lion, with an immense white Father Christmas beard, and he remains in the succeeding picture, which is of his funeral. The sad thing about that one is not that Jerome is dead, but that the lion has not turned up to see him off. At least, I think he hasn't; I have peered and peered at the picture and can't see Jerome's furry friend, but the Scuola S. Giorgio, like almost all the galleries of Venice (and most of the churches) with the exception of the Accademia and of course the Guggenheim, is protected by custodians whose one terror, it seems, is that the visitors might actually see the pictures, and do their immensely effective best, with the aid of im-

penetrably opaque curtains and blinds and a supply of artificial light which works out at about seven watts to an acre of paint, to ensure that they do not. (Worst of all in this respect is the treatment of the Rime of the Scintille S. Rocco. I have read Ruskin's description of the Crucifixion at least a score of times, and visited it as often, but for all I have actually seen of it and the impassioned expression of the brush of great artists as no other early Christian figure"); in the first, the saint is seen trying to introduce his very cuddly-looking lion to his fellow-monks, who are not willing to be introduced, but making off in all directions, reminding me as they go of St. Jerome's shockingly subversive limerick:

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widow planning to remarry; I knew also that he not only refrained from washing, but debarred the practice of bathing as dangerous, holding that it tended to excite lust. On the other hand, the fourth century was a long time ago; *autres temps, autres mœurs*. And, most powerful argument of all, how of my greatest heroes, I have been reading from Erasmus and Rembrandt that I have derived most of my image of Jerome.

Erasmus published the first sketch of the life of Jerome's letters, prompted, as he put it, by "the goodness of the saintly man who of all Christians was by common consent the best scholar and best writer, whose works deserve to be read and go by their heads by."

That fits unaccountably well with my picture of Jerome, or rather it is my picture of him; saint and humanist are birds of a feather, 11 centuries apart. As for Rembrandt, there is no painting of Jerome by him, though there is a chalk drawing in the Louvre which the experts tell us is a study for a picture now lost, and a couple of sketches which are preliminary drafts for his engravings of the subject. But of these there are seven, I have seen them, and I have just taken them down from the wall and pruned them up before my typewriter; I shudder as, bathed in the cruel light of Mr Kelly's scholarship, I reflect how hopelessly Rembrandt and I were deceived. For in these versions, the Father is the very picture of kindness; in both he is seen praying—once with his eyes turned up to Heaven, once with them cast down; the lion, almost as docile as Carapace's, stands guard on both occasions, and I hang them back on the wall with a sigh, taking what comfort I can from the reflection that to be wrong in the company of Rembrandt is better than to be right in the company of most other people. For it seems that Jerome was nothing like the gentle friar I have believed him. He must, in fact, for all his learning and exegesis

genius, have been a most odious creature, a lived. His intolerance, his even in this case a merry, merry, merry lifetime, had not yet the their curious taste for people they disagreed with. The foul abusive language which he engaged in a theological dispute, which he was, on a level or another, for every waking minute, nothing so much as the later Stalinism, and so, I matter, does the unscrupulous falsification of his own arguments and the defence of his own contradictions and changes of party line. "grunting" were the politer thing called his old friend R. when diffusing from him such pleasures as concern such calumnies, murderer would not against a gangster, against a prostitute, against a town. As against a town. As his ravings reminded me terrible Master of Tring upon hapless Dr C of which encounter Strachey offers a scene:

The vector of Orest a caustic drug: "plodding pupil of E. an insect, a snarling gnawing rat, a messy cabbage-head. His was a dark countenance, his muscles, and shade wrought up into a solemn posture of a he grimed horribly, probably mad; a brother's beard as a crowd long."

There is the same man Jerome; Dr Bené Erasmus of Rotterdam sorry to bid farewell illusion, but if it's all to you I will leave the scene to the other side. On the other side, the Prodigal Son himself, and I entreat not to turn his attention in that direction; it should turn to the right. Rembrandt and I were wrong, too, and that I gave all his money, and willingly shared with the swine.

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## The Times Diary

### Lockheed shock: the truth at last

Now that the net is closing in, there is nothing for it but for me to reveal the extent of my own association with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, which dates from September, 1970. It began on a warm late afternoon, as I was sitting in the New York Office of *The Times*, on the 29th floor of a Manhattan skyscraper.

The phone rang. It was a colleague from the Washington office, calling me that he had been invited by Lockheed to visit their plant near Los Angeles, but could not go. Would I accept the invitation? I like California, so I agreed. With three other reporters, I repaired to Lockheed's office near the top of the Chrysler building in New York. We were driven by Cadillac to a small airport in New Jersey, where a private jet, of the type Lockheed were said to have considered giving to a high Dutch official, was warming up. Aboard was Dan Haughton, Lockheed's easy-going chairman. The steward just had time to give us all a large drink before we landed at Washington to pick up more reporters and officials, bringing the complement to about a dozen.

A few drinks later we landed at Oklahoma to refuel, and arrived at Burbank airport, on the outskirts of Los Angeles, in hardly more time than it would have taken by commercial jet. We were taken to a luxury hotel in the grounds of the Universal film studios, and offered a few more drinks before bed.

The purpose of the trip was twofold: to deny reports of fresh difficulties with the Rolls-Royce engines for the new TriStar passenger jet, and as part of a promotional campaign to persuade British Airways to buy it. Though the latter aim was successful, it was only a few months after my visit that

Rolls-Royce were forced into being taken over by the Government, mainly because of difficulties with the TriStar engine. TriStar was important for Lockheed because it was their first large attempt for many years to compete with Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas in the big passenger jet market. Nearly all their recent work had been military—indeed when radicals spoke of the "military-industrial complex" it was to Lockheed that they were mainly referring. Yet it was clear even then that the Americans were soon going to kick the habit of dropping large quantities of bombs on Asians, so it was important for the firm to diversify into less combative areas.

Although our entertainment was lavish, no bribes were offered to me or, so far as I could judge, to anyone else. Neither was there any offer of the kind of sexual inducement which, to judge from the press, is nowadays quite common. Some of my colleagues did, though, insist on being taken to one of the "bottomless" strip joints which were then beginning to flourish in California (where the dancers expose themselves entirely—instead of partially, as was the custom before). Although my Lockheed escort was diffident about taking us, it was noticeable that he knew exactly where to go.

The article I wrote about the visit was not, in the event, about TriStar, but about the dispute between Lockheed and British Airways. The latter, some contracts which at that time were a hot political issue.

In the article I mentioned the extreme self-righteousness of the company's executives, who appeared convinced that what was good for Lockheed was good for the United States, and that anyone who criticised them was working against the "free world", of which there was much talk. One executive told me: "We'd be the richest slaves in the world if we spent nothing at all on defence."

They gave us all first class tickets home on an airline which had ordered their TriStars, and I heard nothing more of Lockheed for nearly a year. Then I had a phone call from the colleague who ceded the trip to me originally.

"I've had another message from Lockheed," he said. "They're organizing another trip. They say anybody from *The Times* can go, as long as it's not you. Which I suppose is why I never made my million dollars."

### Undiplomatic

The time has come round again for the periodic fruitless complaints about overseas diplomats in London who use their diplomatic immunity to avoid paying parking fines. Figures published by the Home Office last month show that the Nigerians are easily the worst offenders, followed by the Cubans and the Cypriots.

The South Koreans are somewhere near the middle of the

list, but it is they who have provoked the anger of the Palace Gate Residents' Association, a new body formed mainly to fend off illicit parking by diplomats. Jack Richards, who is a member, estimates that the South Koreans have 16 cars, which so clog the residents' parking spaces in the area that people who pay £26 a year for parking there are often unable to do so.

In the past six months the Association has written to the Foreign Office, without reply, has telephoned several times, to receive politeness but no action.

One Palace Gate resident, who found himself with a £6 parking ticket for being on a yellow line while, three feet away, an embassy car sat in his parking bay all day, is writing to the South Korean head of state to complain about the bad manners of the London embassy staff. He is unlikely to provoke remedial action, even though the head of state is named President Park.

What sort of person is getting the benefit of higher education at our historic universities nowadays? A circular sent to students by the Tutor for Rooms at Jesus College, Cambridge, says: "Gentlemen are reminded that the habit of eating from the floor may well result in damage to carpets, and that such damage is chargeable at the end of the academic year."

### Radical

A new radical magazine is being launched called *The Leveller* to fill the gap between *Time Out*, the London entertainment

guide, and *Private Eye*, the funny weekly. Many previous magazines have foundered after a few issues, the last of which was *Seven Days*.

David Clark, one of the founders, said in London yesterday that *The Leveller* would survive on a circulation of 8,500, costing 40p a copy and sustained by £10 a year from subscribers, who would control the magazine democratically at annual meetings. It would avoid being London-centred by gathering support in 15 cities, before a planned autumn start.

A pilot issue, put out yesterday on the funds of 80 "founding subscribers", has a menacing cover picture of the policemen at the recent Balcombe Street siege, revolvers raised. "The Left in Britain, despite its fragmentation, is a coherent group," Clark said. "There are thousands and thousands of people involved in campaigns of one sort or another and this will be our base."

A slender base, to judge from the launching press conference attended only by two reporters from *The Guardian* and one from *The Times*.

"We called it *The Leveller* after an election for the name," Clark said. "Like the Levellers, we're against the rich and for the poor." Aren't we all.

### Shocking

The American actor Jack Nicholson was in London yesterday to promote a film which he made inside an Oregon mental hospital, using real murderers, rapists and arsonists as extras. Nicholson, who appeared to have weathered the experience with his sanity intact, drewled that *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* might be the only serious film released this year.

The film is based on a novel



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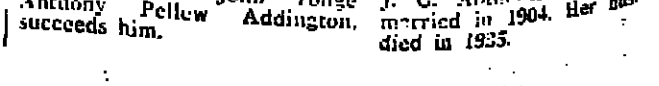
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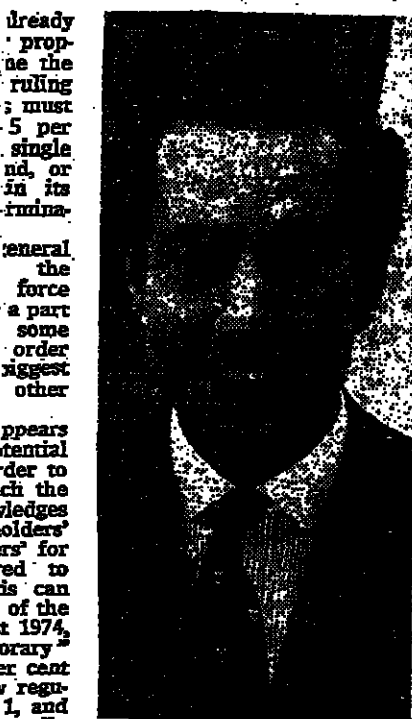






## THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Finance assets and property market



Mr. John Ribhat, chairman of British Land: reaping the benefit of lower interest rates.

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1957 and  
1967.

These goodwill assets have a  
notional value of some 243p  
a share to CFI, though  
Chairman, Mr. W. J. Metcalf,  
said yesterday, the entitlement  
to this compensation is a "moral  
rather than a legal one".

plus depends upon chemical  
whenever.  
Cephalosporin, an antibiotic,  
and penicillin are immediate  
two NRDC-backed projects  
which contributed much to the  
corporation's £844,000 surplus  
last year, the fourth year in  
which NRDC was able to repay  
Department of Industry fund-  
ing.

Johnson's job will not only  
be to spot new winners, but  
also to keep on new talent  
showing up in the universities.  
He became an academic after  
spells with what is now Procter  
& Gamble and with ICI  
Dyestuffs.

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valuation net assets per share  
must now amount to at least  
85.90p.

British Land does not have  
the burden of massive develop-  
ment commitments, which  
weigh against a number of its  
fellows in the sector. On the  
face of it, therefore, there  
seems little to prevent a con-  
tinued steady re-rating of the  
shares. But the group still has  
to face two or three years of  
revenue deficits, albeit  
declining ones, before the  
growth of reversionary rental  
income outweighs financing  
costs.

And in the short-term, grow-  
ing speculation about a right-  
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is clear that those companies  
cannot possibly repay their  
debts through disposals. But,  
as the market for properties  
perks up, so does the creditors'  
temptation to cut their losses and  
run.

Given the continued parlous  
state of property companies  
with substantial running  
revenue deficits, the market's  
renewed enthusiasm for the  
speculative end of the sector is  
an interesting phenomenon.  
And of all the share price  
recoveries by far the most  
spectacular has been that of  
British Land, up 7 per cent to  
384p since the New Year, and  
outperforming the rest of the  
property sector by over 60 per  
cent in that period.

It is clear that British Land's  
speculative buying than to  
renewed institutional support  
for the shares. But it would be  
unwise to dismiss the shares'  
performance as merely a  
temporary market aberration.

Carrying debts of £200m,  
three-quarters of which are  
short or medium-term borrow-  
ings, British Land has clearly  
benefitted from the recent  
Dutch Auction in interest rates.  
A institutional property buyers  
extend their interest to long  
term reversionary properties as  
well as rack-rented invest-  
ments, it is possible once again  
to take a realistic view on the  
value of the group's portfolio.  
Even on the most pessimistic

Final: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization: £6.73m. £16.38m  
Operating revenue: £1.61m  
Profit: £1.61m  
Pre-tax profits: £1.61m  
(£3.55m)  
Earnings per share: 30.5p  
(41.8p)  
Dividend gross: 19.5p (17.99p).

These capital allowances will  
last the company for "a while  
yet", but in the meantime the  
short-term loans—£835m at  
end-1974—have been run down,  
although the fact does not show  
through in the loan and invest-  
ment income. Virtually  
unchanged at £1.25m last year  
thanks to an increase in the  
group's investments and an in-  
crease in the dividends those  
investments are paying.

Any judgement on the group's  
progress in disentangling its  
Ship Canal and other assets  
must await publication of the  
accounts. In the meantime a  
yield of 11.6 per cent on the  
shares at 168p (up 3p on the  
increase in the dividend) dis-  
counts the possibility of compen-  
sation terms pitched at a less  
favourable level. But it does not  
allow room for much further  
improvement.

Johnson's job will not only  
be to spot new winners, but  
also to keep on new talent  
showing up in the universities.  
He became an academic after  
spells with what is now Procter  
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The rail system in the United States gets a \$6,400m injection of cash

## American railways get a new lease of life

President Ford last week signed  
legislation that will bring  
about a radical and dramatic  
restructuring of America's rail  
system. The new Act of Con-  
gress is designed to modernize  
and improve much of the more  
than 50,000 miles of railway  
across the country and create an  
efficient, financially sound and  
competitive industry.

If the plan fails, then nation-  
alization of a major portion  
of the railways will remain as  
the sole solution.  
The legislation is ambitious  
and involves immense Govern-  
ment spending. It strives to  
meet the immediate investment  
needs of the railways, while, at  
the same time, creating new  
services, improving existing  
services, and ensuring that ad-  
verse effects on communities,  
produced by the reorganization,  
are held to a minimum.

This is an immense plan, but  
nothing smaller, would have  
been sufficient given the indus-  
try's recent history. Competi-  
tion from road transport, pipe-  
lines, improved waterways and  
airlines, have weakened the  
railways. Labour difficulties and  
often management inefficiency  
have compounded the problems.  
So too has highly restrictive and  
complex government regula-  
tion in this, America's  
most regulated industry.

By 1974 many of the country's  
leading rail companies had gone  
bankrupt while many others  
were struggling to stay afloat.  
The industry had lost 10 per cent  
of its assets since 1960, and  
its earnings had fallen by 25 per  
cent. The industry was in a  
state of deep crisis.

The capital shortages pro-  
duced by the industry's recent  
history have been a major prob-  
lem. Where obsolete plant and  
equipment could not be replaced,  
so weakening service and competi-  
tiveness, reducing earnings and  
thus leading to less and less  
new investment.

The crisis came to a head in  
1970 with the bankruptcy of the  
Penn Central Company and this  
event, more than any other,  
forced the federal Government  
to recognize that only a massive  
infusion of government money  
could stop the rot.

Numerous Acts were passed  
by Congress and finance was  
made available, largely of an  
emergency nature, to keep  
the railways going, to pre-  
pare for the legislation that  
Congress has now finalized.  
The legislation takes account  
of the fact that some \$4,000m  
(about £2,000m) of direct fi-  
nancial assistance has gone to  
the nation's railways in the last  
five years and that numerous  
expert studies have shown that  
total investments needed to  
make the railways more effi-  
cient and competitive are prob-  
ably around \$7,000m at the  
least.

The new legislation brings  
into existence a brand new com-  
pany, it rationalizes the exist-  
ing structure of the railways  
in the North-east and Mid-west,  
it provides for a greatly im-  
proved passenger rail system  
and it provides for large sub-  
sidies to improve plant and  
equipment at railways across  
the country. Further, the new  
legislation drastically re-  
organizes and simplifies the  
way in which the railways are  
regulated by the Government.  
The new Act envisages spend-  
ing of around \$6,400m, but it  
seems probable that it will lead  
in time to considerably higher  
expenditure. The spending fore-  
casts are based, for example,  
on the fairly optimistic assump-  
tion that many of the loss-mak-  
ing railway companies will be  
able to be profitable within  
four years.

The Consolidated Rail Cor-  
poration, known generally as  
Conrail, is now being estab-

lished and, in line with the new  
Act, should start operations  
around the end of March. It  
will be one of the largest com-  
panies in the country, employ-  
ing some 90,000 people and  
controlling more than 20,000  
miles of rail lines. It will carry  
some 37 per cent of the North-  
east and Mid-West region's  
freight, operating from  
northern New England down to  
Washington and from the  
eastern seaboard out to Chicago  
and St Louis. It will incor-  
porate much of the bankrupt  
Penn Central, as well as the  
lines of several other bankrupt  
companies.

The North-East and Mid-West  
region is the most industrialized  
in the country and the most  
congested with rail lines. Com-  
petition here between the rail  
companies and other transport  
systems has been extremely  
fierce. The revenue ton-miles of  
the area's railways are now  
some 16 per cent down on 1947  
and eight major companies in  
the area have gone bankrupt.

Conrail new is to be the  
dominant, but by no means the  
sole, railway company in this  
region.  
To ensure competition, while  
at the same time avoiding too  
much duplication of services,  
the new Act has restructured  
this region so as to leave its  
rail network primarily in the  
hands of three big companies  
and seven smaller ones.  
A series of takeovers and  
acquisitions of lines have been  
agreed to give the Norfolk and  
Western Railroad 21 per cent of  
the business.

About seven other rail com-  
panies get smaller shares, but  
the whole system will stretch  
from the West Virginia up to the  
Great Lakes and right out from  
the East to beyond Kansas City  
and Nebraska.

Conrail will be set-up as a  
private company and under the  
Act the Government will buy  
up to around \$2,400m of Con-  
rail's shares and bonds, with  
the company being able to issue  
new shares in the next few  
years to cover interest pay-  
ments to the Government.  
The planners of Conrail  
believe this initial money will  
be sufficient for major  
improvements in the rail  
system, for staff rationalization,  
for payments for assets to  
acquire bankrupt firms for  
some closings and for initial  
coverage of operating needs  
until profitability has been  
reached.

Conrail can succeed. The  
region can have an adequate  
rail system. The nation can  
have the benefit of a rail  
industry which, operating in the  
private sector, serves its full  
and efficient role in the national  
transportation system," says  
Mr. Arthur Lewis, the head of  
Conrail.

He is a shrewd, tough and  
experienced businessman with  
a wide transport industry back-  
ground and he believes the Con-  
rail revenue forecasts to be  
reasonably realistic.  
These forecasts suggest that  
Conrail will have total operat-  
ing revenues this year of  
\$2,150m, rising to \$3,520m in  
four years and \$6,184m by  
1985. A loss of \$332m is seen  
for this year, but a small \$36m  
profit is forecast for 1979 and  
a huge \$570m profit is pro-  
jected for 1982.

A key factor is that Conrail's  
passenger services, which are  
expected to have cumulative  
losses of over \$700m during  
the next 10 years, will be fully  
subsidized by the states in  
which the line operates and by  
the Government.  
The other rail freight com-  
panies in this area, as well as  
all railways around the country  
that can demonstrate a need for  
loans and loan guarantees for  
plant and equipment improve-

ment and modernization, may  
be able to obtain over \$2,000m  
from the Government under the  
new Act.

This sum should go a long  
way towards producing a more  
efficient rail industry, and the  
new legislation includes a good  
number of safeguards to ensure  
that the cash is properly used.

At the same time the new Act  
gives up to \$1,750m for the  
development of a high-speed  
passenger service along the  
Eastern coast from Washington  
to Boston. This money will be  
invested by the National Rail-  
road Passenger Corporation,  
known generally as Amtrak,  
which was once headed by Mr  
Lewis and which was created  
as a Government corporation in  
1973. Amtrak, like Conrail, are  
to offer shares to the public  
and eventually become full  
private companies under the  
new law.

The eastern corridor between  
Washington and Boston has  
some 40 million inhabitants  
that make about 80 million  
intercity trips each year. At the  
moment only about 9 per cent  
of these trips are by rail. The  
aim of the new Act dealing  
with these routes is to increase  
rail's share of the intercity  
traffic to 21 per cent by 1990,  
by which time the volume of  
traffic is seen as being double  
the current level.

To increase rail's market  
share of this passenger traffic  
it is considered essential that  
plant and equipment improve-  
ments be made in the next few  
years that reduce the travel time  
on the Boston to New York run  
of 232 miles to three hours  
(including stops) from the  
present 4½ hours, and that  
reduce the travel time on the  
224 mile Washington to New  
York journey to 2½ hours from  
the present time of just over  
three hours.

Frank Vogl  
US Economics  
Correspondent

## Working hard to maintain contact with labour trends around the world

Britain's labour attachés, our  
eyes and voices to the labour  
situation of foreign countries,  
have been halved in number  
from 24 to 12 in the last decade  
or two, and there is anxiety  
lest the study of our overseas  
labour situation by the Central  
Policy Review Staff ("The  
Tank") may result in further  
cuts. A week or two ago both  
the TUC and the CBI told a  
meeting of the Overseas Labour  
Consultative Committee, which  
advises the Foreign and Com-  
monwealth Office, that their  
number should be maintained  
or increased. Both intend to  
submit evidence to the CPRS.

Labour attachés were never  
in the public eye until recently,  
when the Department of Em-  
ployment Gazette started pub-  
lishing biographies of those  
newly appointed, and printing  
articles on the labour situation  
in foreign countries. Based  
largely on their reports, they  
have the two-way job of sending  
back information on labour  
trends and their significance  
in the countries to which they  
are accredited, and, letting  
the people here know what is going  
on in Britain.

Their reports go to the over-  
seas labour adviser at the  
Foreign and Commonwealth  
Office, Mr. George Foggson, and  
to the Department of Em-  
ployment Gazette, and both  
main overseas director, and  
the contents are often  
passed on to the CBI and TUC.  
Practically all the attachés are  
drawn from the Department of  
Employment's staff but on loan  
to the Foreign Office and not  
by them. Basic salary costs of  
the attachés and the depart-  
mental people who handle their  
reports are something under  
£160,000 a year—perhaps  
£200,000 when other costs are  
added.

Nowadays labour, industrial,  
and social questions have  
increasing political and econ-  
omic importance, and countries

need to know what is happening  
elsewhere. Fourteen non-commu-  
nist countries have labour  
attachés or their equivalent in  
London and some communist  
countries as well.

After the Second World War  
the central role of labour was  
not only in the industrial  
countries of the West but also  
in some of the developing  
countries with their young  
labour movements, and the  
number rose to 24. But there  
was a decline in the number  
for the Foreign Office, when-  
ever there was an economy  
campaign, to look first to see  
whether any people who were  
not career diplomats could be  
spared.

There were still 20 in 1969,  
however, when a committee  
under Sir Val Duncan sug-  
gested that the need for them  
outside the main industrial  
countries should be re-  
examined and hinted that the  
number could be cut by two  
thirds. As a result they were  
reduced to 10, some of them  
reporting on countries adjacent  
to the one in which they were  
stationed, so that 25 countries  
were partly covered altogether.

In the last couple of years  
the post at T&I Aviv has been  
abolished, leaving the man in  
Geneva to watch what is going  
on in Israel, but additional  
labour attachés have been  
appointed to Spain, Portugal  
and South Africa, largely under  
pressure from TUC representa-  
tives on its committee, com-  
missioned by Mr. Jack Jones.  
Apart from South Africa, the  
only labour attachés outside  
Europe and the United States  
are in Nigeria and the Carib-  
bean. There is no labour  
attaché at all in Asia, the  
Middle East, South America,  
most of Africa or in Eastern  
Europe.

It seems generally accepted  
that one would be useful in  
Japan but it has not been pos-

sible to find a suitable man who  
knows the language. The TUC  
would like to see someone in  
India again. And while they  
realize the difficulties they  
might also welcome an appoint-  
ment in one of the Eastern  
European countries as an ex-  
periment. Perhaps one would  
feel free to talk to him but it  
might be worth trying.

The Duncan committee took  
the view that except in a few  
advanced industrial countries,  
members of the diplomatic staff  
with some special training could  
report adequately on labour  
questions. Such reports do come  
in, of varying quality, but it is  
not easy for a professional  
diplomat to go below the sur-  
face to find out what is happen-  
ing in the labour world.

So far as the other side of  
the labour attaché's work is con-  
cerned—providing information  
about what is happening here—  
recent events have made it  
clear that the need for labour  
attaches in such areas as health  
and safety, workers' compen-  
sation, social security and indus-  
trial welfare, where they can  
benefit from knowledge of our  
experience.

From time to time, Foreign  
Office voices have been heard  
suggesting that the work of  
labour attachés could be taken  
over by specially trained dip-  
lomats, as has been done suc-  
cessfully with that of com-  
mercial attachés, but it has  
always been decided that a short  
course is no substitute for  
years of varied experience.  
Some countries, including the  
United States, Sweden and  
Germany, often appoint trade  
unionists or members of em-  
ployers' organizations as labour  
attachés. Britain has always  
taken the view that an impartial  
report is more likely to be  
acceptable to all sides.

A recently mooted suggestion  
is that a government-financed  
autonomous foundation should  
be set up which would take  
over responsibility for labour  
attachés and all exchanges of  
visits on labour, industrial and  
social affairs, and training  
schemes for foreign trade  
unionists and cooperative activ-  
ities and so on.

The foundation would be able  
to draw on suitable people from  
the unions or employers' organizations as well as the DE,  
and would provide continuity  
of employment. It would pre-  
sumably involve the hiring off  
of yet another part of the DE,  
the overseas division. It is an  
interesting idea but there are  
obvious problems and nobody  
seems to have worked it out  
in detail yet.

Eric Wigham

CASTLEFIELD (KLANG)  
RUBBER ESTATE  
LIMITED

## Mr Addinsell's Statement

The sixty-ninth Annual  
General Meeting of Castlefield  
(Klang) Rubber Estate, Limited  
was held on February 9th in  
London, Mr. J. Addinsell, the  
Chairman, presiding.

The Malaysian Government's  
price stabilization measures  
naturally resulted in a lower  
rubber crop, and income from  
rubber, compared with that of  
the previous year, fell by over  
7 pence per kilogram. At the  
same time costs rose by over  
2 pence per kilogram and the  
surplus on rubber trading was  
44 per cent down on the 1973/  
74 figure. The policy of diversi-  
fying into oil palms has, how-  
ever, served the company well  
during the financial year.  
Steadily increasing crops of  
fruit and good profit margins  
gave us a surplus of £75,442,  
150 per cent better than that of  
the previous year.

After adding investment in-  
come the profit before tax was  
£370,623, compared with last  
Harrisons and Crosfield Limited

year's £339,987. Taxation  
requires £158,547. The extra-  
ordinary credit item of £51,773  
shown in the accounts arises  
from a net currency gain dur-  
ing the year. The recommended  
final dividend, 1.6825 pence per  
share, together with the interim  
of 0.82 pence per share paid  
in August last, is the maximum  
permitted under the current  
company-inflation legislation.

Prospects for the current year  
are brighter since the Malaysian  
Government lifted the ban on  
rubber stimulants and we look  
for a further increase in the oil  
palm fruit harvest. As always,  
the world prices of our com-  
modities will be the prime  
factor affecting our trading  
surplus but with our substantial  
investment income we are con-  
fident of the company's capacity  
to maintain dividends for 1976  
at the maximum permitted  
level.

The report was adopted.  
Agenda item 5 was approved.  
£370,623, compared with last  
Harrisons and Crosfield Limited

## Business Diary: Sugar and Spicer • NRDC's Johnson

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Fair trader  
About the only person not to  
join in the speculation about  
what Campbell Adamson will  
do in June when he finishes  
as CBI director-general is  
Campbell Adamson himself.  
But while all the world and  
his wife wonder whether  
Adamson will replace Sir Monty  
Finniston as chairman of the  
British Steel Corporation, how  
about Adamson for director-  
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also to keep on new talent  
showing up in the universities.  
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Meinertshagen, chairman of  
Lazard, Alex Dibbs, chief  
executive of Natwest and Jack  
Lepaley, who is from Morgan  
Guaranty's London office.

These first payments are on  
loans of £180m and £468m—  
£370m in all at today's rates—  
made in Eurodollars and domes-  
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SGB  
GROUP  
LIMITEDOVERSEAS PROFITABILITY  
IMPROVED

## Earnings per share maintained

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Sir Edgar Beck, C.B.E., for the year 1975.

Turnover and Profits: Profit before tax was  
£5,953,000 compared with £6,448,000 in 1974.  
Though lower than in 1974, it is nevertheless over  
£1m. more than in any other previous year.  
Turnover increased from £45m. to £56m., and there  
was a consequent increase in interest charges to  
£1,000,000. The increase in the turnover of the  
Services Group acquisition. There has been a further  
substantial improvement in overseas profitability,  
which this year represents 27 per cent of the total  
pre-tax profit. This was a long way to offset the  
effect of the real downturn in construction activity in  
the U.K. which, coupled with governmental price  
controls, prevented adequate increases in U.K. prices  
to match inflation. Earnings per share have been  
maintained at 13.4p.

Year in Brief

	1975	1974
Group Turnover	£56,243	£45,190
Group Profit after Interest and before Tax	5,953	6,448
Taxation	3,097	3,683
Group Profit after Tax and Minority Interests	2,729	2,693
Shareholders' Funds and Deferred Taxation	22,657	20,018
Return on Shareholders' Funds measured by Group Profit after Tax	17.9%	19.4%
Earnings per share	13.4p	13.4p

Dividend: A final dividend of 2.27p will be recom-  
mended, which results in a total annual dividend of  
4.27p, the maximum allowed.  
Inflation Accounts: Inflation accounts have again  
been prepared on the lines of provisional SSAP No. 7  
issued by the U.K. accountancy bodies. These show  
that the profit before tax would have been over  
£7,500,000 on this basis.  
Tax: In the U.K. alone, the total tax to be handed over  
for 1975 will amount to about £9,500,000.  
corporate tax, capital gains tax, VAT, petroleum  
duties, vehicle licences, PAYE tax, national insurance  
and state pension contributions and local rates.  
When this total is compared with the net amount  
paid to U.K. employees, £10,154,000, and the amount  
to be paid to shareholders, £877,000, the figures  
speak for themselves.  
Prospects: Companies in the private sector, such as  
the SGB Group, have served the country well for a  
long time, and have provided the Government with  
ever-increasing funds by means of ever-increasing  
taxation. It is difficult enough for the private sector of  
industry to provide these funds which they so sorely  
need to cover inflation and expansion, but it is of  
even greater concern when we see these funds being  
mismanaged and wasted in non-productive activities.  
However, there now seem to be faint signs of an  
element of realism entering into Government policy  
and given a reasonable environment in which to work,  
we shall continue to make progress.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from  
SGB Group Limited, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TL. Tel. 01-840 3393.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Newman 'impassé' before director asked to resign

By Ashley Druker

Referring to an "absolute impasse" last Friday in the boardroom, the board of Newman Industries issued a statement yesterday referring to the independent inquiry by merchant banker Schroder Wagg and Mr Jeremiah Harman, QC. This followed the controversial deal whereby Newman bought certain investments and liabilities from Thomas Poole & Gladstone China.

The directors say that it has always been their "declared intent" to publish the "conclusions and content of the joint report. This would be done as quickly as possible."

They add that it had become increasingly difficult for the board to continue operating as a coordinated body. "Having

reached an absolute impasse on Friday, in order to pursue its business, the board had no alternative but to request Mr. Angus Murray's resignation."

The statement says that the request "was not connected with the favourable conclusion" of the report.

Mr Murray claims he was alone among the directors in refusing to endorse the draft without seeing the full report.

Mr Murray, who last year led institutional opposition to the deal, refused to resign.

The deal with TPG concerned the acquisition of certain assets and also a proposed takeover of a 20 per cent stake held by a private company, held by a private company, chairman Mr Alan Bartlett and his deputy, Commander John Laughton.

## Dana now holds 64 pc of Brown

The agreed partial offer by the American Dana Corporation for Brown Brothers, valuing the whole of Brown at about £10m, has received to date 20.96 million acceptances, some 63.4 per cent of the shares for which the offer was made.

Approval of the offer has been received for a total of 25.36m, some 76.7 per cent of the equity not already owned.

Before the offer Dana held 27.4 per cent, and its holding in Brown now amounts to 29.01 million shares, about 63.7 per cent of the capital.

## Redland buys US electronic firm

British tile producer Redland is to buy Sarasota Engineering, a maker of electronic detectors, and its United Kingdom subsidiary for \$5.4m (about £2.7m).

The book value of the assets to be acquired was \$3m in the last accounts and pre-tax profits for the year to October 31 were \$1m.

Redland, a big supplier of material and services to the construction industry, has a traffic engineering division. This includes Prismo Universal Corporation of the United States. There is also a French affiliate.

## McCleery L'Amie pipped at the post in try for record profits

McCleery L'Amie, the Belfast rope maker, did well in the year to October 31. In the face of tough trading the group made pre-tax profits of £1.26m, only 2 pips below last year's record £1.27m. At the half-way stage the group was a whisker ahead at £770,000, but a 4 per cent slip to £496,000 in the second half dashed the board's hopes of another record year.

Even so, the final payment rises from 1.41p gross to 1.66p, making the total payment 2.33p against 2.27p.

Depreciation rose £40,000 to £33,000, but interest charges fell from £236,000 to £153,000. Turnover advanced from £13.5m to £14.1m. Extraordinary income was £1,000, against £153,000.

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the realisation of investments and other income.

The market value of listed investments (including subsidiaries) dropped from £77.27m to £48.59m at December 31, compared with a book value of £16.32m, against £16.78m. The book value of unlisted investments at the same date was £7.32m (£7.2m).—Reuter.

## Ratcliffe shares take a dive

The shares in F. S. Ratcliffe Industries dived on the news that the Rochdale-based precision spring maker and painting contractor will not pay an interim dividend.

Profits for the six months to October 31 crashed 67 per cent to £36,000. Sales rose a bit to £69,000.

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a takeover by Beker and had been advised that any such combination appeared to raise serious legal problems.

The company noted that Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals and Texas Gulf Inc are two of the largest Beker shareholders.

Meanwhile Gulf has filed a suit against Albert Arbor in New York. Arbor was not identified. The complaint alleges violations of Federal securities laws by Arbor and others in connection with rumours relating to a takeover of Gulf Resources, the company said.

A Beker spokesman in Greenwich, Connecticut, said later that he had no comment to make on an offer for Gulf shares.

—AP-Dow Jones.

## £400,000 profit for Freightliner

A eurocrossed to profits during the latter part of last year was reported by Freightliner, the national road, rail container transport company.

Mr Cyril Beasdale, managing director of the company, advised that the company's business had continued in the new year.

In the three months to November Freightliner reports a trading profit of £400,000. This compares with a loss of £100,000 in the same period in 1975, but not sufficiently to avoid an overall trading deficit for the year.

During the quarter 160,020 containers were carried by the company, almost as many as in the same period of 1975 when record traffic was achieved.

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## Stock markets

## Index drops below 400 on fears of rights issues

The belief that interest rates have stopped falling, for the moment at least, brought a swift mark-down on the London stock market at the start of the new account.

Aggravated by a certain amount of profit-taking prices never recovered and the FT Index went back below 400 for the first time since January 27.

Some market men were rather surprised by the extent of the decline, though they point to the possibility of large cash calls, especially from the banks, and caution ahead of Friday's trade figures as additional dampeners on sentiment.

The index reached its low point of the day at 397, when it was down 9.7. Some late firmness cut this back to 401 for a final calculation of 399.6.

The general decline was most marked among the banks, where it is felt that last week's big rise from 140s may not be the last of the season. The worst hit was Lloyds itself, which gave up 15p to 245p, but there was also big drops from National Westminster, 14p to 250p; Barclays, 13p to 317p; and Midland, 10p to 285p.

Insurance was a generally firmer lot, though the denial by General Accident that a cash call is round the corner did nothing to dispel the rumour and the shares were particularly weak, losing 7p to 174p.

Elsewhere on the pitch the tone was weak with Taylor Woodrow giving up 5p to 299p, Costain 5p to 211p and Marchmont 3p to 117p. But the cement shares stayed rather firmer with APCM 2p down to 178p and both Rugby 76p and Tunnel 196p losing just a penny.

Properties had a rather better-than-average day, typical being British Land, 11p down to 38p, and MEPC, easier by 2p to 85p. The big electricals, though, were well down with Thorn 4p to 246p and Decca







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**Professor DCH**  
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[illegible]











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(continued on page 26)

and afloat. Our Warship sails into a sea trial in more senses than one. A fisherman in a domestic sort of cod war extends his limits to the merchant's waters for a Play for Today (BBC1 9.25). Shades of Greene conclude with a dreamy drama starring John Gielgud and Arthur Lowe (ITV 9.0). Decision, the fly-on-the-wall series, is occupied with North Sea oil (ITV 10.30). Richard Vernon in the Village Hall for a pleasant matinee repeat (ITV 3.0). The imaginative programme for children, returns (BBC1 5.15).—L.B.

# BBC 2

7.30-7.55 am, Open University: Charles Rennie Mackintosh. 11.00-11.15 am, Play School. 2.30-2.55 pm, Peter Donaldson's Illustrated Economics. 3.00, All in the Mind. 3.30-3.55, Looking at Documentary. 5.50, Open University: Renaissance and Reformation. 6.15, Dynamics of a Civil Affiliation. 6.45, The Science Foundation Course. 7.05, Ensemble. 7.30, Newsway. 7.45, Radio 2 Programme.

# 8.10

Thomas Hardy. Program-Celebrity Golf. Great Britain v United States: Peter O'Sullivan and Adam Faith v Tony Weiskopf and Greg Morris. 9.00, Beatty Towers. 9.30, Man Alive. 10.20, The Old Grey Whistle Test. 11.00, Newswight. 11.25-11.30, Joy Parker reads The Cool Web, by Robert Graves.

# Yorkshire

7.30-7.45 am, Calendar News. 7.50-8.00 am, Calendar. 8.00-8.15 am, Calendar. 8.15-8.30 am, Calendar. 8.30-8.45 am, Calendar. 8.45-9.00 am, Calendar. 9.00-9.15 am, Calendar. 9.15-9.30 am, Calendar. 9.30-9.45 am, Calendar. 9.45-10.00 am, Calendar. 10.00-10.15 am, Calendar. 10.15-10.30 am, Calendar. 10.30-10.45 am, Calendar. 10.45-11.00 am, Calendar. 11.00-11.15 am, Calendar. 11.15-11.30 am, Calendar. 11.30-11.45 am, Calendar. 11.45-12.00 am, Calendar. 12.00-12.15 am, Calendar. 12.15-12.30 am, Calendar. 12.30-12.45 am, Calendar. 12.45-1.00 am, Calendar. 1.00-1.15 am, Calendar. 1.15-1.30 am, Calendar. 1.30-1.45 am, Calendar. 1.45-2.00 am, Calendar. 2.00-2.15 am, Calendar. 2.15-2.30 am, Calendar. 2.30-2.45 am, Calendar. 2.45-3.00 am, Calendar. 3.00-3.15 am, Calendar. 3.15-3.30 am, Calendar. 3.30-3.45 am, Calendar. 3.45-4.00 am, Calendar. 4.00-4.15 am, Calendar. 4.15-4.30 am, Calendar. 4.30-4.45 am, Calendar. 4.45-5.00 am, Calendar. 5.00-5.15 am, Calendar. 5.15-5.30 am, Calendar. 5.30-5.45 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On February 14th, there will be a special section in the Personal Columns devoted to Valentine messages. This year, The Times is making a Valentine's day offer that will really sweep your Valentine off her, or his, feet.


Included in the cost of your message, we will send your Valentine, to arrive by February 14th a limited edition of love poems entitled 'Love'. Supplied by Unigift, 'Love' contains a selection of 36 love poems, printed on antique paper, written by authors from Shakespeare to John Lennon.

To ensure your message is read there will be a card with the book stating: "There is a Valentine's message for you in The Times"

The minimum size for your message is 3 lines (allow 28 characters including word spaces per line) for which the cost is £6, but, should you wish to extend your sweet-nothings, it will only cost you £2.00 for each additional line.

Complete the coupon below, and return it with a cheque or postal order, made out to Times Newspapers Limited to:  
The Post Section, A.S.A. Department, 4th Floor,  
The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road,  
London WC1X 8EZ.





Place your message here (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Name of sender: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of proposed recipient: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
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**TO ALLOW FOR DISPATCH ALL ORDERS MUST REACH  
THE TIMES BY FEBRUARY 12th**



